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Reaction to Higher Rates: It's Not a 'Normal Time'

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — With the Federal Reserve Board's having finally yielded to Wall Street's craving for firm and steady interest rates, calm returned Wednesday to bond and stock markets, and money began moving against the dollar.

Normally, an increase of half a percentage point in interest rates like the one announced Tuesday by the central bank would attract money to dollars, "but these are not normal times," said David Rolley, international economist at DRI/McGraw Hill.

Instead of moving sharply higher the morning after, the dollar actually dropped about a penny against the Deutsche mark, to DM 1.6715, and about half a yen, to 103.80 yen, and then spent the rest of the day drifting. (Page 10)

Stock and bond markets showed little reaction. Currency traders said some of this could be explained by speculators who had bet on

a dollar bounce; many dumped their dollars when the money failed to perform under the stimulus of higher rates in the United States and lower rates in Germany.

The long-term outlook for the dollar is still generally seen as healthy later this year, but traders rarely look that far ahead. Mr. Rolley said that the Fed might tighten again later this year, and that at some point investors would wake up, realize the U.S. economy and interest rates were still attractive and move back to Wall Street — but not now.

Currency markets are still wary that the U.S. administration's tactics against Japan include a lower dollar to make Japanese exports more expensive. The Fed's indication that it was finished raising interest rates for now meant that if the U.S. Treasury needs to prop up the dollar again with market intervention, it cannot count on the Federal Reserve to support it with higher

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NATO to Grant Russia Privileged Relationship Broader Than Partnership for Peace

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

In a concession to Russian pride, NATO ambassadors in Brussels agreed Wednesday that the alliance's relationship with Russia could be broader than the Partnership for Peace offered to all former Communist-ruled countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, officials said.

Russia, unlike Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and many other countries, has repeatedly postponed formal acceptance of the Partnership, which President Bill Clinton and other leaders proposed in January after Russia made clear it would regard full NATO membership by East European countries as a threat to its own security.

President Boris N. Yeltsin said in Germany last week that Russia expected special treatment within the Partnership befitting its status as a nuclear superpower, and would explain what it wanted when Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev visited Brussels next Tuesday and Wednesday to explain the new Russian military strategy.

A spokesman in Brussels said that Russia was still expected to agree soon to take part in the Partnership. But, he said, "The discussion today reflected the strong view that there should be scope in the broader Russian-NATO relationship for dialogue and cooperation that reflects the role and the importance of Russia in European stability and security."

Another official said, "A substantial dialogue is possible, but it's not a substitute for Russian participation in the Partnership for Peace." Additional considerations given to Russia would be made known to the other members of the Partnership, officials said.

A senior NATO official explained: "Clearly, as befitting their status, there needs to be a relationship with Russia that reflects pragmatic questions — they are a nuclear power, for instance, and they are involved in the new diplomatic contact group on Bosnia." But,

he said, this would be in addition to, not in place of, Russian participation in the Partnership.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization unveiled a planning cell at its European military headquarters in Mons, Belgium, last month, where countries in the Partnership can station a handful of officers to work out arrangements for joint military exercises and planning activities with the allies.

NATO is also building permanent offices at its Brussels headquarters for Russian, Central Asian, and East European officials to develop a continuous political dialogue with the alliance.

German diplomats in Bonn said that Mr. Yeltsin had made clear during his visit last week that domestic political pressures were mounting on him to preserve diplomatic face and stature for Russia.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl bowed to Mr. Yeltsin's demand to drop plans for a ceremony on the departure of Russian troops from Germany at the end of August in Weimar, near the Nazi concentration camp at Buchenwald, where the Red Army briefly held political prisoners after World War II. Instead, a ceremony will be held in Berlin.

The Germans also supported Mr. Yeltsin's demand for Russia to become a full member of the group of the world's most powerful industrial democracies after the next meeting of the Group of Seven in Naples in July.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said Wednesday: "I am worried about an isolated Russia that is more in search of a new identity after losing its world power status. Russia has become much more sensitive."

In addition to setting up a framework for joint training exercises and exchanges of information about military doctrine and standards, the partnership also offers consultation with NATO for any partner who perceives "a direct threat to its territorial integrity, political independence, or security."



Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi listening Wednesday while Italian Senate debated before a vote of confidence in his government.

Berlusconi Wins Crucial Confidence Test in Italy

159-to-153 Senate Vote Gives Him Go-Ahead to Push Political Agenda

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi survived his first major political test on Wednesday when his week-old conservative government won a crucial vote of confidence in the Senate.

The government victory, by a vote of 159 to 153, was achieved with the support of several life senators, including Francesco Cossiga, a former president, and Gianni Agnelli, the Fiat chairman. There were two abstentions and several senators left the chamber to reduce the quorum, thus allowing Mr. Berlusconi to win the vote.

The triumph in Italy's upper house will allow Mr. Berlusconi, 57, to press ahead with an ambitious free market vision for Italy that includes the promise of lower taxes, a million new jobs, a leaner bureaucracy and a government cleansed of corruption.

A defeat for Mr. Berlusconi's government would have thrown Italian politics into turmoil and undoubtedly led to a new election, less than two months after an election in which voters banished the corruption-ridden Christian Democrats and Socialists who had dominated governments for four decades.

Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party and its two governing partners control only 156 seats in the 326-seat Senate. The government is assured of a similar endorsement later this week by the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, where it enjoys a substantial majority.

Mr. Berlusconi had earlier rejected opposition calls to drop the neofascist National Alliance from his cabinet, telling the Senate that to do so would betray the will of voters who gave his rightist Freedom Alliance an overwhelming victory in the March elections.

"A majority of Italians have established with their vote that this coalition has the honor and the duty to govern this republic," Mr. Berlusconi said. "For a new majority, new elections would be necessary."

During the Senate debate, Mr. Berlusconi emphasized his intention to pursue moderate policies and to sustain Italy's foreign commitments, while trying to soothe worries abroad over the presence in his cabinet of five ministers from the neofascist National Alliance.

Mr. Berlusconi acknowledged that his populist governing coalition was a "radical innovation" that has been perceived by Italy's partners "in some respects with a certain justifiable anxiety." But he insisted that all parts of his governing alliance respected "the choice of democracy as the binding rule and supreme value."

Despite the alarm in foreign countries, the role of the National Alliance has not evoked much controversy in Italy. Neofascists have been represented in Parliament since the war, and even leftist opponents do not consider them to be a threat to the country's democratic institutions.

The National Alliance leader, Gianfranco Fini, calls his party a "postfascist" movement unique to Italy that will have nothing to do with Europe's other extreme-right parties, such as

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Easing Up on Tokyo? U.S. Aides Say 'No'

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Senior American trade officials, on the eve of key talks with their Japanese counterparts, suggested Wednesday that their policy toward Japan was unchanged and sought to play down recent White House comments that a softening may be under way.

The remarks by two officials were largely off the cuff and did not appear to represent a coordinated effort to shore up the American trade stance. But neither official specifically denied published remarks by the White House economic adviser, Laura D. Tyson.

She was quoted earlier this week as saying

that it might be time for Washington to try to "moderate or adjust the timing" of its trade stance with Tokyo to reflect the political realities in Japan, without altering the overall thrust of American policy.

The two countries are deadlocked over Washington's demand for specific, measurable commitments, or "objective criteria" for the reduction of Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States. But there have been hints in recent days that some movement may soon be possible in the area of purchasing contracts by Japanese government agencies.

The comments by Ms. Tyson were reportedly welcomed within the Japanese government. But

on Wednesday, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and the undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, Lawrence H. Summers, separately offered the view that U.S. policy remained consistent.

In a speech to investment managers, Mr. Summers said the administration of President Bill Clinton continued to believe that "we need to see agreements that are credible, that are concrete, and that go beyond the failed agreements of the past" in dealings with Japan.

Mr. Kantor, in an interview with Bloomberg Business News, said, "We've not changed." "Our position is exactly as it was in February."

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Clinton Clears Way for China Trade Status

U.S. Highlights Gesture By Beijing on Rights

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — China has taken another step toward meeting President Bill Clinton's human-rights conditions, a sign of progress that the administration quickly highlighted, apparently in an effort to prepare the public for a decision to renew Beijing's trade benefits with only a few symbolic conditions attached.

A senior administration official said China had agreed to a visit by team of American technicians to talk about halting its jamming of Voice of America radio broadcasts.

"Significant progress" by China toward ending jamming of foreign radio and television broadcasts was one of seven human-rights de-

mands Mr. Clinton set a year ago as his condition for renewing China's most-favored-nation trade benefits, which allow the lowest tariff rates.

Of those seven demands, China had to make "significant progress" on five. They were to end the jamming, to account for political prisoners, to ease the repression in and the pressure on Tibet and to take steps to begin adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The two other Clinton demands were "mandatory," meaning China had to fulfill them entirely. They were to end the export of prison-made products to the United States and to allow the free emigration of certain dissidents who had been barred from leaving the country.

What is significant is that the senior official also told reporters Tuesday that China had

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A Report Details Arrests Of 500 Others in '89

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The authorities arrested about 500 more people in the 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing than was previously known, and more than 200 of them are still serving harsh prison sentences, according to a human rights report issued Wednesday.

The information, which comes from dissidents and their families, "serves again to demonstrate that known cases of political and religious imprisonment in China represent only the tip of the iceberg," according to the joint report by Human Rights Watch/Asia and Human Rights in China, both based in New York.

Unlike the student leaders and prominent intellectuals whose cases have been the focus of international attention, the prisoners described in the report include peasants, factory workers and cadres who have received harsher sentences than intellectuals and students — many in excess of 10 years. Only 29 of the cases were previously known to human rights organizations.

Because the information is only about Beijing, See ARRESTS, Page 5

Arafat's Clarification: 'Peaceful' Jihad

By William Schmidt
New York Times Service

OSLO — On the same day Israel surrendered final control of the Gaza Strip and Jericho to the Palestinians, Yasser Arafat and Shimon Peres met in this Scandinavian city to celebrate the place where their journey toward peaceful cooperation began in secret nearly two years ago.

Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Mr. Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, arrived here early Wednesday. They were joined by former President Jimmy Carter of the United States for ceremonies honoring Norway's role as a broker in the clandestine talks that resulted in last September's historic accord between Israel and the PLO.

But in a day of speeches and public tributes to the search for peace in the Middle East, the two leaders also sought to allay a furor in Israel over the revelation of remarks by Mr. Arafat, in which he called for a "jihad" to liberate Jerusalem for Muslims.

At a press conference, Mr. Arafat said his remarks, made earlier this month after he finished praying at a mosque in South Africa, had been wrongly interpreted. His reference to jihad was not a call for violence, Mr. Arafat said.

A tape recording of Mr. Arafat's remarks

was played by Israel state radio on Tuesday.

"Jihad will continue and Jerusalem is not for the Palestinian people; it is all for the Muslim people," Mr. Arafat is heard to say on the tape. "Our main battle is Jerusalem."

Mr. Arafat on Wednesday said that what he had meant was, "I will continue my jihad for peace," or "I will continue my jihad for Christians and Muslims and Jews to pray in Jerusalem."

The Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, who appeared unexpectedly at the press conference while Mr. Arafat was speaking about Jerusalem, immediately said he was satisfied with Mr. Arafat's explanation.

"He remains remains committed to the declaration of principles, to the end of violence," said Mr. Peres.

Mr. Carter and the Norwegian foreign minister, Bjorn Tore Godel, also accepted Mr. Arafat's clarification, with the former U.S. president telling reporters he clearly understood the PLO leader to have used the word "jihad" to mean a peaceful crusade.

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More Japan War Problems: Now It's Pearl Harbor

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Just when Japan thought it was patching over the damage done by a cabinet member's insistence that the Rape of Nanking never happened, a new and even more politically charged argument has broken out inside the government: When Emperor Akihito makes his first state visit to the United States next month, should he stop off at Pearl Harbor?

The emperor's schedule, though not officially published, calls for him to visit Honolulu on the way back from a two-week tour across the United States. Until a few days ago, Japanese officials were whispering that the emperor would visit the memorial at the battleship Arizona and express his sorrow over the war, which was begun under the reign of his father, Hirohito.

with the war, the government is suddenly getting cold feet. Influential right-wing politicians oppose the visit. Hanging over power by a thread, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's cabinet is clearly fearful of being blamed if the emperor is perceived to be apologizing for an air attack that many Japanese still believe was a justifiable response to U.S. economic sanctions.

"The pendulum is swinging," one Japanese official said, "and there is a good possibility that Pearl Harbor will disappear from the schedule."

Although Akihito visited the Arizona as crown prince in 1960 and Emperor Hirohito visited Hawaii during a tour of the United States two decades ago, no Japanese emperor has paid respects at Pearl Harbor.

In its broad outlines, the argument over the emperor's

two years ago, the first time a Japanese emperor ever stepped on Chinese soil.

Influential right-wing politicians tried to scuttle that trip altogether, protesting that it would violate the apolitical role of the Japanese monarch in the postwar constitution, and humiliate modern Japan by seeming to kowtow to China's leadership.

But Akihito, who became emperor in 1989, was determined to set a different tone, and issued a fairly strongly worded statement of regret for the suffering Japan caused.

To many Japanese, however, Pearl Harbor is a very different issue. The widely accepted interpretation of the attack is the one written by General Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime prime minister, who said that the embargo on oil and steel deliveries to Japan made it inevitable that the country would lash out.

For Japan, doing nothing would have meant the destruction

Kiosk AC Milan Wins the Champions' Cup

AC Milan dominated Barcelona in a clash of Europe's soccer powerhouses to win the Champions' Cup, 4-0, Wednesday night at Athens Olympic Stadium. AC Milan became the attacking team it rarely was this season, the attacking team it was supposed to have been a year ago. Daniele Massaro opened the scoring in the 22nd minute and adding another in the 45th. Dejan Savicevic made it 3-0 in the 47th minute, and then Marcel Desailly made it 4-0. (Page 17)

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U.S.-Russia dispute underlined the fragility of a Bosnia accord. Page 2

Health/Science
Why do women need men to keep the human race going? A good question. Page 8

Book Review
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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 c
Cyprus	€ 1.00	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Denmark	4.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Gibraltar	€ 0.85	Qatar	2.00 Rials
Great Britain	€ 0.85	Romania	9.00 R.
Egypt	€ 1.50	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Jordan	€ 1.50	South Africa	€ 0.6
Korea	€ 1.50	U.A.E.	€ 0.50 Dirh
		U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10

Daily Jones

Up	Down	1000	1000
12.28	1.6588	1.672	1.672
3732.89	1.5088	1.5025	1.5025
	103.50	104.625	104.625

For Retiring German Chief, a Past Never Forgotten

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BOON — For 10 years, President Richard von Weizsäcker has been the conscience of his country, insisting again and again to his fellow Germans that the only solid foundation for their future is acknowledgment of the past.

Like any good conscience, the white-haired aristocrat has often deliberately made his listeners uncomfortable. Speaking nine years ago about the killing of 6 million Jews by the Nazis, he said:

"There were many ways of not burdening one's conscience of haunting responsibility, looking away, keeping mum. When the unspeakable truth of the Holocaust then became known at the end of the war, all too many of us claimed that they had not known anything about it or even suspected anything."

Reflecting the other day, the president, 74, said, "I wouldn't take back a single word of that speech today."

With a special political assembly scheduled to convene on Monday to pick his successor, the speech seems fated to

go into the history books as the defining moment of his presidency.

"I got many letters then asking me what right I had to say that many Jews had died," he said. "Today, I am still getting the same kind of questions, but now they sign their names and give their addresses. Nine years ago they were anonymous. That has bothered me more than once."

Questioning the historical fact of the Holocaust is a crime in Germany. The law was challenged in court this year by a rightist radical leader, but the country's highest tribunal, the federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe, reaffirmed it.

The German presidency is a ceremonial office without executive powers, but Mr. Weizsäcker used it as a moral tribunal, reflecting what he had learned from his own past.

Born in Stuttgart in 1920, the young Baron studied at Oxford before the war and served as an officer in a Prussian infantry regiment that took part in the invasion of Poland in 1939.

Some of his friends were involved in the assassination attempt against Hitler in 1944. At the same time, Mr. Weiz-

säcker's father, Ernst, was a diplomat who served under Hitler as chief secretary of the Foreign Office and ambassador to the Vatican.

He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal. Mr. Weizsäcker, then a law student, helped defend him and later helped

Weizsäcker used presidency as a moral tribunal.

publish his memoirs, which portrayed him as opposing the Nazis.

In an interview much later, Mr. Weizsäcker said he had never been happy with the memoirs. His father, he said, must have known about the Nazi war crimes in broad outlines but not in all their horrifying detail, and thought that duty required him to continue working as a diplomat.

Despite a rash of neo-Nazi violence against foreign immigrants and asylum-seekers in the last two years, Mr. Weizsäcker said he would retire on June 30, the end of his term, with undiminished

confidence in the ability of German democracy to master the problems raised by unification four years ago.

"If you see the solution to problems like racism and violence only in stricter laws, tougher police measures and stringent political speeches, you are mistaken," he said. "It isn't police or laws that determine how people behave and think. Teachers, parents and even the media have much greater influence, and should be aware of the role they have to play."

In a recent German magazine interview, Mr. Weizsäcker had one serious criticism for the unification process. When the Berlin Wall fell in November 1989, he told the weekly Stern, there was widespread readiness in the western part of the country to sacrifice to help the impoverished Communist-ruled eastern part, but the government never took advantage of it.

"Instead, the state preferred to finance the enormous sums that had to be transferred by a gigantic deficit," he said.

This, like many of the president's previous pronouncements, was taken by many politicians as a veiled criticism of

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government. Mr. Kohl does not tolerate challenges to his leadership lightly. He may have thought in 1984 that he had relegated Mr. Weizsäcker, previously the Christian Democratic mayor of Berlin, to political impotence when the party nominated him as president.

Mr. Kohl seems bent on determining that the next president is somebody with whom he can be happy.

The chancellor's first nominee withdrew in November after a series of awkward statements.

The current nominee is Roman Herzog, the president of the Constitutional Court. He aroused controversy this month by saying that Turks living in Germany were not automatically entitled to become citizens.

At a dinner with foreign correspondents, Mr. Weizsäcker laughingly dismissed attempts to get him to comment on Mr. Herzog's statements.

Mr. Weizsäcker's lecturing tones have sometimes grated on his listeners, but many Germans say that whoever succeeds him will have a difficult time filling his shoes.

UN Cancels 3 Flights to Tuzla After Pilots Balk

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations canceled three planned flights into Tuzla airport Wednesday, underscoring the apparent inability of the Bosnian Serbs to close at will the airport near the government-held northern Bosnian town.

The decision to cancel the flights was made when civilian pilots whose services are leased by the UN military command refused to fly to the airport because of Serbian shelling of the airfield Tuesday.

"We tried to persuade the pilots, but their view was that the airfield was not safe," said Matthew Nerz, a spokesman for the United Nations in Zagreb.

Four rounds fired by Serbian tanks in the mountains ringing the airfield struck the airport Tuesday. One exploded near a UN fly-in-76 transport that had just landed in the first flight to Tuzla since the airport was closed on April 14.

Following the incident Tuesday, Lieutenant Colonel Lars Müller, deputy commander of the Nordic battalion based in Tuzla, asked for NATO air strikes against the tank. But Lieutenant General Michael Rose, the commander of UN forces in Bosnia, refused.

"Close air support from NATO is a last resort for UN troops under attack and when loss of life is at stake," Mr. Nerz said. "This request did not meet those standards."

The disagreement over how to respond to the Serbian shelling seemed certain to worsen the already tense relations between the Tuzla-based Nordic battalion of the UN Protection Force and the top UN official in former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi.

The Nordic battalion is very impatient over the situation at Tuzla, which was opened by Mr. Akashi last March only to be closed again a few weeks later. The Norwegian commander at the airfield said earlier this month that the airport was in his view, safe.

11 Aid Workers Set Free — France's Foreign Ministry, said Wednesday that Bosnian Serbs had released 11 French aid workers detained in Bosnia on April 5. Reuters reported from Paris.



DISABLED DEMONSTRATE — A paraplegic woman being carried from the path of a London bus Wednesday after a group of disabled people stopped traffic to protest what they called the "wrecking" of a bill to protect the disabled from discrimination.

Hata Puts A Halt to Rising Fees In Japan

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In one of his first acts as Japan's new prime minister, Tsutomu Hata responded Wednesday to growing criticism of a wave of steep increases in government-controlled fees and tolls by ordering the bureaucracy to freeze the fees at their current levels until year-end.

It is uncertain that Mr. Hata's order will actually bring about the freeze, since many of the fee increases, covering everything from postal rates and highway tolls to public housing rents and subway fares, are the responsibility of local governments. But his unusual call reflected the mounting public anger over the surging fees and the potential political repercussions of the problem.

The dismay is a product of the fact that the increases have come at the worst possible time. Japan is in the grips of a deep recession, inflation has all but disappeared and wholesale prices are actually declining in many instances. Nevertheless, the government has approved or is considering fee increases that will cost consumers more than \$22 billion this year, according to estimates by Morgan Stanley International.

The cost of mailing a letter has risen 29 percent. Highway tolls in Tokyo just jumped nearly 17 percent for cars. There are also increases in pension premiums, telephone service fees, alcohol taxes, medical fees, national university tuitions and many others.

Business groups have complained loudly that the increases will further slow the economy and all but erase the expected benefits of an income tax cut the Parliament has passed for this year.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Federation of Employers' Associations, a major business lobbying group, has vigorously criticized the increases and sought to embarrass the government by asking Tuesday if he could testify at an upcoming government hearing on the highway toll increases.

Hiroshi Kamegaki, the chief cabinet secretary, said Wednesday that Mr. Hata had ordered all the increases to be frozen, except those already approved.

— ROGER COHEN

U.S.-Russia Rift Shakes Unity on Bosnia

New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Beneath the show of unity on Bosnia-Herzegovina last week by the United States, Russia and the European Union, a sharp diplomatic dispute flared between Washington and Moscow that underscored the fragility of international efforts to end the Bosnian war.

American officials said the dispute raised new questions about the effectiveness of diplomatic attempts to stop the fighting in the former Yugoslav republic.

The clash stemmed from Russian anger at what was seen by Moscow as tacit U.S. support for the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government's claim to 55 percent of the country's territory, the officials said.

After five days of United States-sponsored talks in Vienna, the Bosnian government and its Croatian allies last week requested 55 percent of Bosnian territory, substantially more than the 31 percent offered under a plan officially endorsed by the United States, Russia and the European Union in Geneva last Friday.

"The Russian view was that, because of our close involvement with the Muslim-Croat federation, they could not have demanded 55 percent of the territory without our backing," an American official said. "Because of the Russian concerns, a formal signing ceremony for the federation in Geneva last Saturday was downgraded to a mere reception."

The officials said that although the Clinton administration's backing of the 51 percent figure was sincere, there was considerable unease in Washington at the notion of putting pressure on the Bosnian government to abandon its 55 percent goal.

After more than two years of war, the Bosnian Serbs held about 30 percent of the country. To satisfy the claims of the Muslim-Croat federation, they would have to give up almost one-third of this.

Apart from U.S. difficulties with the Russians, whose support for the Serbs is rooted in their shared Orthodox Christian heritage, marked strains persist with the Europeans over how best to stop the war, the officials said.

The British and the French, who are heavily

involved in an expensive United Nations peacekeeping operation in Bosnia, are anxious to stop the war by virtually any means, but the Clinton administration still balks at the notion of the Muslims suffering too overt an injustice.

European impatience became clear Tuesday as France indicated that it intended to withdraw about 2,500 of its 6,800-member contingent in the region by the end of the year if diplomatic progress is not made.

The differences between the United States and Europeans also center on the issue of the emergence of a Muslim-dominated state in Europe. Although this development is not viewed as a matter of strategic concern in Washington, it causes deep, if generally unspoken, unease in Europe, where the Muslim militant terrorism in Algeria and an influx of North African immigrants into recession-hit economies have heightened unease over Islamic militants and Muslims in general.

With these differences persisting, the Serbs and Muslims have as yet shown little readiness to comply with the call for a cease-fire.

— ROGER COHEN

ITALY: Berlusconi Wins Confidence Vote in Senate

Continued from Page 1

France's National Front for Germany's Republic. The National Alliance favors tougher criminal sanctions, including the revival of the death penalty, stricter immigration controls and a strong central authority that will help subside the poor South, where many of its supporters live.

The National Alliance's demand that Rome should continue to dominate political life in Italy seems bound to provoke further clashes with the separatist-minded Northern League. Reconciling their conflicting demands may prove to be the gravest test of Mr. Berlusconi's leadership skills.

The League wants to decentralize Italy's power centers and cede much greater authority over taxes

and spending to local governments. But the National Alliance insists on maintaining a substantial state sector that will permit tax money to continue flowing from the rich North to the South.

Declaring that Italy is "one and indivisible," Mr. Berlusconi indicated this week that he would impose strict limits on any dilution of the central government's authority. On the other hand, he has awarded the League a powerful base to advance its agenda through key cabinet posts that include Interior, which runs the police and secret service, and Institutional Reform.

Umberto Bossi, the League's leader, fought a bitter battle with Mr. Berlusconi over the cabinet posts and has vowed to succeed in his ambition of breaking Italy into

three autonomous regions. Mr. Berlusconi has managed to keep Mr. Bossi under control only by threatening new elections, which polls suggest would see a larger transfer of votes from the League to Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia.

At the same time, Mr. Berlusconi has promised to cut taxes and slash state debt in ways that could prove uncomfortable for the National Alliance, which draws much of its support from the South. He said that the government, in its first 100 days, will press ahead with plans to turn huge state holdings in insurance, oil, gas, electricity and telecommunications over to the private sector to infuse greater free enterprise into the economy.

Italy has about 40 percent of its economy tied up in the state sector.

Craxi Disappears, but Sends Medical Excuse Via Lawyer

Reuters

ROME — A mystery over the whereabouts of Bettino Craxi, a disgraced former prime minister, deepened on Wednesday after he sent a sick note telling magistrates that he was too ill to hand in his passport, Italian state radio reported.

Milan magistrates last week ordered the former Socialist Party leader, who is facing about 20 graft inquiries, to surrender his passport for fear he might flee the country.

But Mr. Craxi, who was prime minister from 1983 to 1987, has disappeared and is thought to be abroad. He sent the medical certificate and a covering letter by fax to one of his lawyers on Tuesday from an undisclosed location.

The certificate, signed by a foreign doctor whose nationality has not been made public, is reported to refer to diabetes, a condition that Mr. Craxi, 60, has suffered from for many years.

Italian newspapers commented that this had never prevented him from carrying out his duties as a high-profile and aggressive prime minister and Socialist leader until he was laid low by the country's graft scandal.

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Bahamas	1-242-200000	Iceland	354-1-200000	Portugal	351-21-200000	Tanzania	255-22-200000
Belize	501-222222	Ireland	353-1-200000	Romania	40-21-200000	Thailand	66-2-200000
Bolivia	591-222222	Israel	972-3-200000	Russia	7-495-200000	Trinidad & Tobago	1-868-200000
Brazil	55-11-200000	Italy	39-6-200000	Slovakia	42-2-200000	United Kingdom	44-1-200000
Bulgaria	359-2-200000	Japan	81-3-200000	Slovenia	386-6-200000	USA (Long Distance)	1-800-200000
Cameroon	237-2-200000	Korea	82-2-200000	Slovak Republic	42-2-200000	USA (Local)	1-200-200000
Canada	1-800-200000	Latvia	371-6-200000	Slovenia	386-6-200000	USA (Toll Free)	1-800-200000
Cape Verde	351-241-200000	Lithuania	370-6-200000	South Africa	27-11-200000	USA (Toll Free)	1-800-200000
Czech Republic	42-2-200000	Luxembourg	352-2-200000				
Denmark	45-33-200000	Mexico	52-5-200000				
Dominican Republic	1-809-200000	Moldova	373-2-200000				
Ecuador	593-2-200000	Monaco	377-93-200000				
El Salvador	503-2-200000						
Equatorial Guinea	237-2-200000						
Ethiopia	251-11-200000						
Finland	358-9-200000						
France	33-1-200000						
Germany	49-30-200000						
Ghana	233-2-200000						
Greece	30-21-200000						
Guinea	229-2-200000						
Haiti	509-2-200000						
Honduras	504-222222						
Hungary	36-1-200000						
Iceland	354-1-200000						
Ireland	353-1-200000						
Israel	972-3-200000						
Italy	39-6-200000						
Japan	81-3-200000						
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Latvia	371-6-200000						
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THE AMERICAS

Unchecked Exports In Clinton Nest, Most Eggs Are Hillary's Aid Arms Spread, U.S. Auditors Warn

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has approved at least 1,500 exports since 1988 of nuclear-related equipment to foreign companies or organizations suspected of involvement in nuclear proliferation, according to a study by the congressional General Accounting Office.

More than half of the exports were to organizations linked to Israel's nuclear weapons program. Others went to buyers with ties to suspected or confirmed nuclear weapons efforts in Brazil, India, Argentina, Iraq, South Africa, Iran and Pakistan, the auditing office said after a 22-month study.

The equipment included high-speed computers, lasers, oscilloscopes, furnaces, metallic compounds, machine tools and other items with a total value of more than \$350 million, the study said. While each of the items could be used in innocent civilian applications, much of the equipment also could be used in weapons testing or the production of fissile materials central to nuclear explosives.

All the U.S. exports were conditioned on pledges by the buyer or seller that the items not be used for weapons work, the office said, adding that it had uncovered no evidence that the equipment was illicitly diverted to nuclear explosives work. But the report also said the executive branch had evidently made little effort to verify that buyers had kept their pledges.

"These approvals increase the risk that U.S. exports could contribute to nuclear proliferation — in some cases significantly," Joseph E. Kelley, the GAO's director for international affairs issues, said at a Senate Governmental Affairs Committee hearing Tuesday.

Several congressional aides described the report as the most comprehensive and damning audit of the U.S. export control system since the 1991 Gulf War exposed a pattern of U.S. and allied sales to Iraqi buyers linked to nuclear and other military programs.

The report indicated that at least from 1988 to 1992, Washington's habit of approving sensitive nuclear-related exports extended to at least seven other nations besides Iraq that were suspected of developing nuclear arms. None of the seven allowed any international inspection of its nuclear activities during this period.

"We have all heard stories about sneaky procurement operations," said Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, the committee chair.

But the news today is that many of these goods did not have to be smuggled into secret nuclear weapon facilities. They were available over the counter-quality items, made in U.S.A."

The auditors' report said Israel enjoyed an advantage over other nations in getting U.S. approval for purchases of high-technology equipment that can be used in its nuclear weapons program.

Of an estimated 880 licenses granted for exports to organizations associated with Israel's nuclear program, 238 were for computers that "were generally more powerful than any exported to sensitive end-users in other countries of concern," the report said. Some were more powerful than those used to develop many U.S. nuclear weapons, the report said.

The auditors said the State Department had explained the export licenses by citing "the overall U.S.-Israeli relationship and the U.S. policy of maintaining Israel's qualitative military superiority over its neighbors." In 62 of the 238 computer licensing decisions, Washington obtained direct assurances from the Israeli government that the equipment would not be used in nuclear weapons work.

But U.S. Embassy officials in Israel "questioned the value" of such assurances, which typically were not verified, the report said. It listed only one example of an embassy's trying to verify the peaceful use of an unspecified high-tech export to "an end-user involved in Israel's unsafeguarded nuclear program."

The verification procedure, the report said, was conducted by "an Israeli national" who interviewed a representative of the purchaser and a public relations official at a government commission.

"The U.S. Embassy subsequently recommended approval of the application based on the results" of these interviews, the report said.

Such casual checks were commonplace, the report suggested. On the few occasions that checks were made, embassy officials sent foreign service nationals to inspect their own countries' installations. When U.S. personnel were involved, they typically were unfamiliar with the equipment or the reason that its potential diversion had aroused concern, the auditors said.

Other exports mentioned included 33 shipments of computers, laser equipment and pressure-measuring gear to India's Bhabha Atomic Research Center. The CIA says that the unmonitored research center is working on a hydrogen bomb.

By Stephen Labaton

WASHINGTON — Most of the wealth of President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, is in the name of Mrs. Clinton, according to financial disclosure forms issued by the White House.

Making public their statement for 1993, the Clintons estimated their net worth at between \$633,015 and \$1,620,000. The rules do not require government officials to report their worth precisely, but only to declare their assets in ranges, and the Clintons have declined to provide more specific figures.

Last July, the family followed the custom of all modern presidents by setting up a blind trust. They put most of their assets in the hands

of Joseph C. McNay, who runs Essex Investment Management of Boston.

But even in the trust, they continued to hold separate accounts for the president, first lady and Chelsea. Mr. Clinton's share of the blind trust was valued at between \$15,001 and \$50,000, and Chelsea's was worth between \$1,001 and \$15,000. The first lady's was put at between \$500,001 and \$1 million.

White House officials said the Clintons' decision to separate their assets in the trust was like many couples who hold separate accounts after they get married.

Still, it was no surprise that Mrs. Clinton was worth considerably more, since she has been the main family breadwinner through most of their marriage.

Mrs. Clinton was a partner at one of Little Rock's most profitable law firms at the same time that her husband was one of the lowest-paid governors in the nation, earning \$35,000 a year. When he moved to Washington, he got a raise, and he now earns \$200,000 annually.

The White House also reported that the Clintons accepted about \$11,000 in gifts last year, including a picture frame valued at \$530 from Tom Hanks, a \$1,200 painting from Carly Simon and \$255 worth of silk neckties from Donna Karan.

The disclosure statement listed no liabilities. In 1992, they closed out their loan guarantee on Whitewater Development Co., the real estate venture now under scrutiny by the independent counsel on Whitewater, Robert B. Fiske Jr.

Can a Sitting President Be Sued for Past Deeds?

By Ruth Marcus

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department is researching whether President Bill Clinton can be sued while in office for acts he committed before taking office, according to administration officials.

They said the White House counsel, Lloyd Cutler, had asked the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel to look into the unresolved legal question, an issue that could be at the heart of Mr. Clinton's efforts to deal with the

lawsuit filed against him earlier this month.

"We have asked them to look at the Justice Department at the issues involved in what you might call the public or presidency issues involved in a suit against a sitting president," Mr. Cutler said.

The lawsuit by a former Arkansas state employee, Paula Corbin Jones, accuses Mr. Clinton, while governor, of violating her civil rights by sexually harassing her. Mr. Clinton's private lawyer, Robert S. Bennett, has indicated

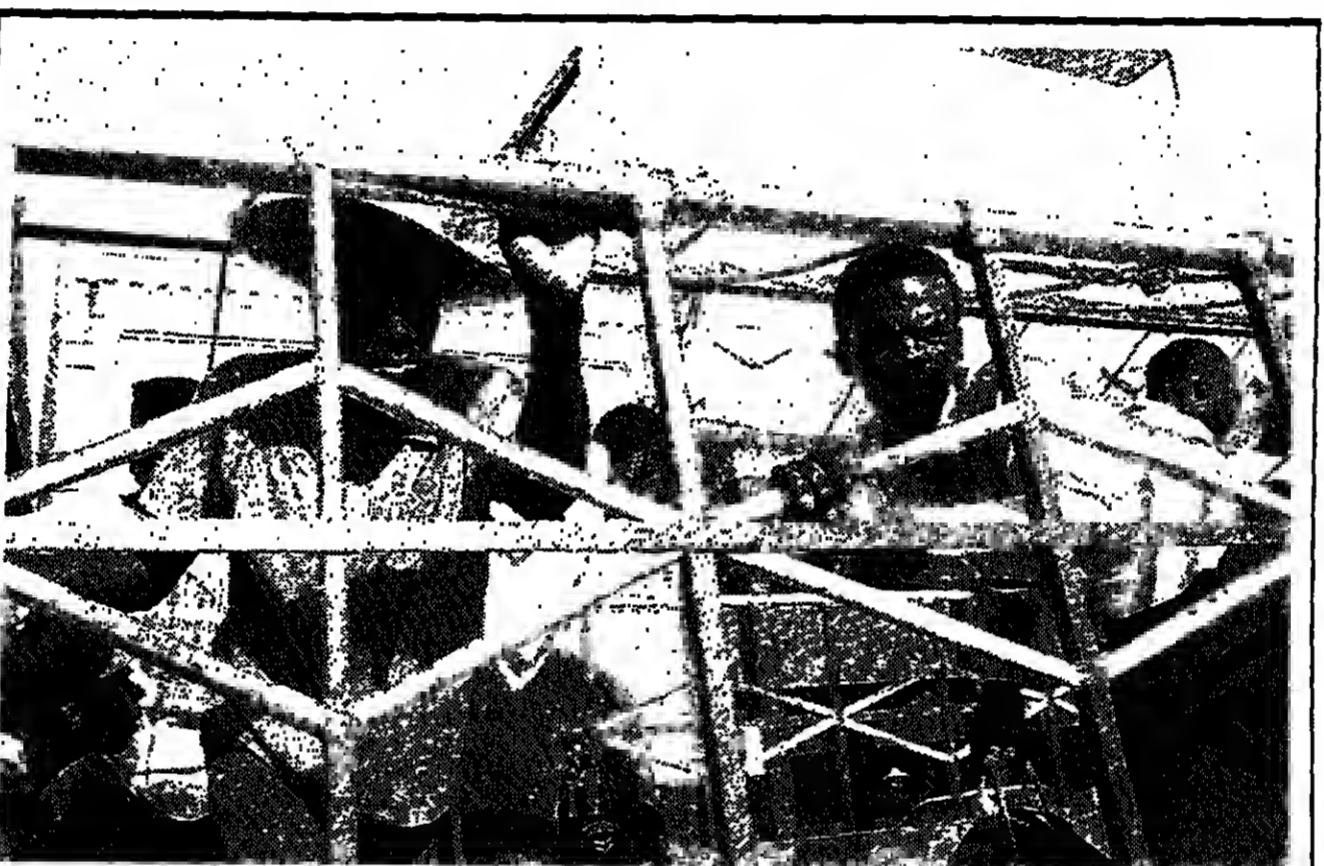
that he may seek to block Miss Jones' suit by arguing that the president cannot be distracted in office by having to deal with private litigation against him.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1982 that presidents may never be sued in office or after departing for official acts as president.

In that case, the court based its reasoning in part on the argument that it would be too burdensome to a president to have to defend himself against civil lawsuits while trying to serve effectively as president.

"Because of the singular importance of the president's duties, diversion of his energies by concern with private lawsuits would raise unique risks to the effective functioning of government," Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote in that case.

The court has never had occasion to consider the related question raised by Miss Jones' case: whether that immunity from suit also protects a president, at least during his time in office, from being sued for private acts.



UNWELCOME WAIT — Two of the 150 Haitians returned to their country by the U.S. Coast Guard waiting at the Port-au-Prince bus station to go back to their homes in Petit-Goave. Since Friday, the United States has repatriated almost 800 Haitians.

The Haze of Cigarette Smoke 'All Victims of Concealment,' Califano Says

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON — The secretary of health, education and welfare during the Carter administration has told Congress that had he and other federal officials known more about secret tobacco industry research into the properties of nicotine they would have declared cigarettes addictive and moved to regulate them.

"Unfortunately, we were all victims of the concealment and disinformation campaign of the tobacco companies," said Joseph A. Califano Jr., who once smoked as many as four packs a day but has since become an anti-tobacco crusader who calls tobacco "history's No. 1 serial killer."

Testifying before the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, which has been conducting an extensive investigation of the tobacco industry, Mr. Califano on Tuesday described an intense debate in 1978 and 1979 over the government's role in regulating tobacco.

He said Dr. William Pollin, then director of the National Institute of Drug Abuse, urged President Jimmy Carter's surgeon-general, Dr. Julius Richmond, to prosecute cigarettes as addictive. But Dr. Richmond resisted, citing a lack of sufficient scientific evidence, Mr. Califano said.

"We know that the tobacco interests would attack any report we issued, we believed it was imperative that we be on unimpeachable ground in all we said," Mr. Califano said. "I, therefore, agreed with Dr. Richmond, and we decided not to declare that cigarettes were addictive."

The outcome of the dispute would have been different, "had we been privy to research" by industry added Mr. Califano, who now heads the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in New York.

In recent weeks, the growing debate over smoking has focused on whether nicotine is indeed addictive, as numerous medical experts have maintained, and whether the tobacco industry has been manipulating levels of nicotine in cigarettes to keep smokers hooked on its products.

Last month, chief executives from the seven leading U.S. tobacco companies denied under oath before Congress that they had been deliberately increasing nicotine levels in cigarettes and insisted that the substance is not addictive.

But decades-old documents from at least one company, Brown & Williamson, which were recently leaked to the press and to anti-smoking members of Congress, indicated that executives there believed as early as 1964 — when the first landmark surgeon general's smoking report was released — that nicotine was addictive. Moreover, other company papers show that the company had been working on developing a safer cigarette, although it never marketed one.

The subcommittee chairman, Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, has scheduled another hearing for Friday and has asked the Brown & Williamson chairman, Thomas E. Sandefur Jr., to appear.

The company has claimed that the documents were stolen and are protected by attorney/client privilege. It has warned that quoting from them or discussing them publicly violates a court-ordered injunction.

Gilbert Roland, 88, Dies, Actor Began as Latin Lover in Silents

New York Times Service

Gilbert Roland, 88, who began his career as a Latin lover in silent films and over four decades became one of Hollywood's ablest and most popular character actors, died of cancer Sunday in Beverly Hills, California.

Mr. Roland was a native of Mexico. His father, paternal grandfather and a great-grandfather were matadors, originally in Spain.

A self-taught performer who invariably wore a trim mustache, he approached competition with both skill and determination. He was also a favorite subject of society writers in the early 1940s, when he was married to the actress Constance Bennett.

Mr. Roland appeared in more than 100 movies, first as an extra or bit player, then as the debonair wooer of a generation of film goddesses and later as a stylish, witty and authoritative featured performer.

After serving in the U.S. Army Air Forces in World War II, Mr. Roland portrayed a Cuban laborer with a poet's soul in "We Were Strangers" (1949), a route in a polo coat eyeing the nubile Marilyn Monroe in "All About Eve" (1950), a malevolent ranch-squatter in "The Furies" (1950), a kindly vil-

lage priest in "The Trench" (1950), an idolized matador in "The Bullfighter and the Lady" (1951) and a ruthless gangster in "My Six Convicts" (1952).

He was a sympathetic confidant to children in "The Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima" (1951), a womanizing actor in "The Bad and the Beautiful" (1952), a robust fisherman in "Beneath the 12-Mile Reef" (1953) and a skillful trapeze and high-wire performer in "The Big Circus" (1959).

Later, on television, he starred in two long-running Westerns, "The Cisco Kid" and "The High Chaparral."

Alfred O.C. Nier, 82, Atomic-Age Pioneer

MINNEAPOLIS (NYT) — Alfred O.C. Nier, 82, a physicist at the University of Minnesota whose early work on lead and uranium isotopes helped determine the age of the Earth and usher in the atomic age, died here Monday of injuries suffered in an automobile accident May 2.

Mr. Nier's career was built on a high-resolution mass spectrometer that he designed and built while serving a two-year postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University, beginning in 1936. With that device, he began a study of the isotopic composition of elements in the periodic table.

But it was his work on lead and the two main isotopes of uranium, U-235 and U-238, that contributed to the development of the atomic bomb. Mr. Nier's research also led to a determination that the Earth is about 5 billion years old.

Paul Shulman, 72, the former U.S. Navy officer who went on to become the first commander of the Israeli Navy, died of heart disease Monday in Haifa, Israel.

Jacques Koscisko-Moritz, 81, a former French ambassador to the United States, the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died Sunday in Paris.

Alain Cuny, 85, a veteran actor known for his interpretations of Paul Claudel and Shakespeare, died Tuesday in Paris.

Missiles Hit IBM in Athens

ATHENS — Two anti-tank missiles hit the offices of IBM on Wednesday in central Athens, causing material damage but no injuries, the police said. The attack, by Marxist terrorists, was one of a series in the last 45 days against foreign companies in and around the Greek capital.

POLITICAL NOTES

Health-Care Break for Small Companies?

WASHINGTON — A leading Democratic moderate on health-care reform has offered a compromise on employer-provided health insurance, a move that could enliven the chance of passing a bill with universal coverage in the Senate.

In a meeting with Senate Democratic colleagues, Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, outlined a proposal that would exempt companies with fewer than 11 employees from any mandate. "I don't like mandates," he said, "but let's ask where they're bad and let's address the problem." Mr. Breaux is the co-sponsor with Representative Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, of a plan that does not contain the so-called employer mandate.

Mr. Breaux called his proposal "an attempt to find a middle ground that is fair."

A Millionaire's Club on Supreme Court

WASHINGTON — The nine members of the Supreme Court are a wealthy bunch, with three millionaires — and Ruth Bader Ginsburg leads the pack.

In financial statements, Justice Ginsburg listed assets of between \$3.7 million and \$7.9 million. Sandra Day O'Connor and John Paul Stevens join her in the seven-figure category. Clarence Thomas brought up the rear with assets worth \$80,000 to \$275,000. Justices are required to list assets in broad dollar ranges, but they do not have to declare personal property.

The justices also have to declare gifts. Most mysterious was the listing of two paintings of unknown value given to David Souter by a Patricia Andrews. Justice Thomas listed, among other things, cigars (\$150) and suspenders (\$125), and Anthony Kennedy put down shirts (\$400).

And if Stephen Breyer is confirmed to fill retiring Justice Harry Blackmun's seat, he will bring the Millionaire's Club to four. (WTP)

Social Security Is Coming of Age, at Last

WASHINGTON — The House has voted to detach the Social Security Administration from the Department of Health and Human Services and make it an independent agency, ostensibly to protect its trove of money from the "political mischief" of free-spending bureaucrats.

The bill approved Tuesday, by a vote of 413 to 0, would give the office a higher profile in Washington, where every droplet in the monthly gusher of benefits is a matter of some political importance. The House bill is broadly similar to legislation that passed the Senate by a voice vote in March. (NYT)

Democrats Nominate Doctor in Oregon

PORTLAND, Oregon — John Kitzhaber, the physician architect of Oregon's first-in-the-nation health-care rationing plan, coasted to the Democratic nomination for governor and will face a former congressman, Denny Smith, in the fall.

Dr. Kitzhaber, a former emergency room doctor, faced only token opposition in the primary Tuesday from Paul Wells, who did not campaign and described himself in election documents as a housewife. The Republican primary, in contrast, was a bitterly fought contest between Mr. Smith and Craig Berkman, both millionaire businessmen.

With 90 percent of precincts reporting, Kitzhaber had 89 percent of the vote to 11 percent for Mr. Wells. Mr. Smith had 50 percent in Mr. Berkman's 40 percent.

The Kitzhaber plan is an effort to increase the number of people eligible for medical care at public expense by restricting the types of services they can get. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, addressing pupils at a middle school: "No one is entitled to instant gratification all the time, to get what they want when they want it, right now. You have to be willing to wait the price of time." (WTP)

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U.S. Vows to Cut Homelessness By One-Third

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The secretary of housing and urban development, Henry G. Cisneros, unveiled a new federal effort to combat homelessness and pledged that the Clinton administration would reduce the number of homeless Americans by one-third before the end of its first term.

The administration contended in a report Tuesday that on any night in the United States, 600,000 people are homeless. In addition, 7 million people were without a permanent residence at some point between 1985 and 1990.

The administration promised to give local governments more responsibility for creating comprehensive programs to establish emergency housing and to treat substance abuse, mental illness and other problems thought to be at the root of homelessness.

Away From Politics

• A Mexican zoo official caught in a sting operation in which an American agent dressed in a gorilla suit and thumped his chest has been found guilty in Miami of violating U.S. endangered species laws. Victor Bernal, 57, faces up to 17 years in prison and almost \$1 million in fines for trying to pay \$92,500 for a "gorilla" that turned out to be a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agent in disguise.

• The talk show host Phil Donahue cannot videotape an execution on television: North Carolina's highest court has ruled. Justice Sarah Parker, writing for the State Supreme Court, said neither the state nor U.S. Constitution gave Mr. Donahue or the condemned man the right to tape the execution. The court's vote was not recorded.

• A 9-year-old girl who did not like her teacher bribed classmates to blackmail him with false accusations of sexual abuse, the Chicago police said. She paid her classmates a dollar to lie, the police said. The teacher was cleared when the children gave inconsistent statements and two of them, including the ringleader, admitted that they had made the story up.

• Acting in the case of a high school principal who allegedly made racially derogatory remarks, the Justice Department asked a federal court in Alabama to order school officials to explain why he should not be dismissed or reassigned. The principal at Randolph County High School, Hulond Humphries, threatened to cancel the school prom if interracial couples attended and said the child of an interracial couple was a "mistake," according to Justice motions filed in Montgomery.

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No Threat By Military, ANC Is Told



HERALD TRIBUNE?

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In a Final Cascade of Stones, Israelis Quit the Gaza Strip

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

GAZA — Relieved about laying down the burden but nervous about what lies ahead, Israel completed its army's withdrawal on Wednesday from Palestinian towns and refugee districts in the Gaza Strip.

With the soldiers' departure, under a final cascade of stones and jeers from young Gazans determined that the Israelis would be chased out, Palestinian self-rule went fully into effect, as it did days ago in the West Bank town of Jericho.

It does not mean that Israeli forces will disappear here, Israel's agreement on self-rule with the Palestine Liberation Organization allows troops to remain at the borders and in buffer zones around Gaza's 19 Jewish settlements — areas that combined, make up more than one-third of the coastal strip.

But for the first time since Israel took control after its victory in the 1967 Middle East war, most of the 800,000 people in Gaza's cities and camps are free of Israeli soldiers in their daily lives.

The end of the 27-year occupation "corrects a tremendous mistake," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said.

The commander of the new Palestinian forces, Major General Nasser Yousef, asserted that although Gaza was not yet fully free of the Israelis, "it is on the way to liberation."

"When the Israelis acknowl-

edged that this land belonged to the Palestinian people, it meant they know their presence on this land is illegal," General Yousef said at a news conference.

"This is a transitional period," the general said. "But finally they will leave — settlers and forces."

Anticipating the imminent end to its occupation, Israel began moving equipment out of Gaza many weeks ago. Last week, it started withdrawing soldiers in piecemeal fashion, abandoning one or two outposts at a time and always at night, to avoid rocks and bullets as much as possible.

For the most part, the bit-at-a-time transfer of authority went smoothly, with the Israelis pulling out of bases and Palestinian forces moving in within minutes by prior arrangement.

But on the final night, stretching into early Wednesday, hundreds of Gazan youths gathered at the few remaining army outposts to make clear that the last Israelis in Gaza City would be leaving on the run, not in a dignified march.

These children of the intifada, as their anti-Israel uprising is called in Arabic, did what they have done every day for years: They pelted the soldiers with stones.

And the Israelis responded in familiar fashion, with volleys of tear gas that sent acid fumes drifting across the city one more time.

Well before daybreak, it was over.

The soldiers were gone, and Palestinians celebrated with cheers, hugs, tears and automatic rifle fire — long bursts into the air by freshly arrived police officers and by armed young men who form militias that the new authorities must rein in. So many bullets were fired that one commander said his forces had exhausted most of the ammunition that they brought with them from Egypt and Jordan.

Gaza is the key to success or failure, Palestinians and Israelis agree, and security will be a central issue. One test will be what happens to the roughly 5,000 Jewish settlers who stay behind.

On Thursday, Israeli and Palestinian forces are scheduled to begin joint patrols on several main roads, including those connecting settlements to Israel. The difficulty of their task was underlined when Palestinian gunmen ambushed and wounded an Israeli who was driving to the Netzarim settlement, a small enclave just south of Gaza city that is isolated from the major bloc of Jewish communities on the Mediterranean coast.

As for the militant Islamic group Hamas, a rival for power and a firm opponent of peace talks with Israel, General Yousef said that he had met its officials and foresees "no problems" with them or with their armed wing that is responsible for many lethal attacks on Israelis.

"Hamas is a part of our nation," he said. "They are brothers."

Christopher Reports No Progress On Golan

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher ended four days of intensive diplomacy between Syria and Israel on Wednesday, saying that no breakthrough was in the offing and that the parties were not ready to resume face-to-face talks.

Mr. Christopher said the two longtime antagonists preferred to continue with the current format of indirect talks in which he serves as intermediary and hope between the two countries. Several officials said Mr. Christopher would probably return to the Middle East in the middle of June to push the Syria-Israel talks forward.

Mr. Christopher flew from Israel to Damascus, in his second trip there in four days and met for more than four hours with President Hafez Assad. Mr. Christopher then flew to Cairo to talk with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt about the Syria-Israel talks and Palestinian self-rule in parts of the occupied territories.

Saying he did not want to breach the confidence of Israel or Syria, Mr. Christopher refused to say whether there was any progress in his talks with Mr. Assad.

After the meeting, a spokesman for the Syrian president said that major differences remained between Syria and Israel.

According to officials, Israel has proposed a three-stage withdrawal from the Golan Heights in five to eight years and is demanding in return peace and normalized relations.

American officials have made clear during the trip that they are completely behind Israel's call for a full peace and normalization with Syria. In a speech in Washington on Tuesday, W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, said the administration insisted on "a real peace," which he said must include full diplomatic relations, open borders for people and trade, and promoting joint economic projects.

Mr. Lake also said Washington would help ensure that Israel would remain secure after a peace agreement with Syria. "The United States stands ready to participate in the security arrangements that the parties negotiate," he said.

Mr. Lake made it clear that the United States is committed to contributing troops to a proposed international monitoring presence that would patrol the Golan Heights after an Israeli withdrawal. He also suggested that the administration would provide equipment for an electronic early-warning system that Israel has proposed for the Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria in 1967.

Earlier, officials involved in the mediation between Israel and Syria, said Damascus had shown a keen interest in an Israeli offer for a three-stage pullout in exchange for peace.

Israel wanted international monitors and electronic devices installed on the plateau, and a demilitarized zone extending to neighboring parts of Syria, the officials said.

Syria responded with considerable interest, prompting Mr. Christopher's return to Damascus after his talks in Israel.



Mr. Arafat kissing a spectator Wednesday in Oslo after paying tribute to Norway's peace role.

JIHAD: A Clarification

Continued from Page 1

achieve real peace, in spite of all the challenges we are facing."

Earlier, Mr. Peres vowed that "no act of terror, no action against us, will change our course" toward achieving peace across all the region, and thanked the Norwegian people for helping to "navigate" the peace process.

President Carter had invited Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat to Oslo to join ceremonies organized by Carter-Memorial Human Rights Foundation, which this year chose to honor the people of Norway for its leadership and commitment toward peace in the Middle East.

As a gift to Norway, Mr. Carter unveiled a monument by the late American sculptor Tony Smith. The sculpture, a stark black arch entitled "Marriage," is situated on a hill above the Oslo harbor.

Later, Mr. Carter presented a check for \$100,000 to the Institute of Applied Social Sciences, the Norwegian organization that fostered at least 14 rounds of secret negotiations between Israel and the PLO last year, along with Norway's foreign minister at the time, Johan Jorgen Holst.

Mr. Holst died this year after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Carter said he had been somewhat embarrassed last September that the Norwegian officials had not been singled out for more praise, when President Bill Clinton gathered world leaders on the lawn of White House for the signing of the Israel-PLO accord.

U.S. Reminder to Arafat

The U.S. State Department said Wednesday that Mr. Arafat's call for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem was inconsistent with commitments he made in the September accord with Israel. Reuters reported from Washington.

The State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had instructed the U.S. ambassador to Norway to seek an immediate clarification of the remarks from Mr. Arafat.

The secretary of state "believes that the comments attributed to Arafat were inconsistent with commitments made by the PLO to both Israel and the world community" in the Declaration of Principles signed on Sept. 13, Mr. McCurry said in a written statement.

In the agreement, the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed not to use violence or terror, but to negotiate peacefully on the future status of Jerusalem, which Palestinians want as their capital.

"As the process of implementation goes forward, it is essential that Chairman Arafat live up to these solemn commitments," Mr. McCurry said.

MARKETS: Calm Returns After Fed Increases Rates

Continued from Page 1

rates and repeat the one-two punch that strengthened the dollar earlier this month.

Furthermore, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen tipped his hand when he disclosed Wednesday morning on the front page of The Washington Post that he had played tennis with the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, on Sunday and told him, "I didn't want to get into a Chinese water torture on interest rates."

This was music to the ears of the bond market, which has been pleading with the Fed to abandon its tortuous process of tightening and administer all its medicine in one dose. The administration of that dose was bad news for dollar holders because it meant there was no more immediately available.

That sent money into other markets looking for volatility that could bring quick profits. "The government bond market is

tired, and the only reason it may not stay calm is the dollar," said Jay Goldinger of Capital Insight in Los Angeles. "A lot of money now is going into currencies, commodities and the oil market. Everybody is showing up at the poker table and boasting he has a full house, but I'm not sure anybody does. That's what we'll find out in the markets themselves."

In Europe, investors have been so badly burned this year by the poor performance of bonds and the dollar that they are not rushing back into Wall Street. "For the dollar to advance, you need to have investment flows into dollar assets, and that is not yet happening," Andres Drobny of CS First Boston in London said.

Mr. Rolley of DRI/McGraw Hill pointed out that Japanese money is coming home from Wall Street to help Japanese companies restructure, and that investment money has also been leaving

Wall Street for Europe. The business cycle in Europe is finally turning up while the U.S. recovery no longer has last year's head of steam, largely powered by an unrepeatable cut in mortgage rates and catch-up automobile buying aided by low auto loan rates.

Indeed, John Smith, president of General Motors, said Wednesday that the Fed's higher interest rates would probably slow GM sales. That, of course, was exactly what the Fed had in mind, since the Big Three auto companies have just started to raise prices to capitalize on the past year's car boom.

Attention will probably shift away from the Fed for the time being, David Resler of Nomura Securities forecast that the United States now "will enjoy moderate, low-inflation growth."

"Next time," he said, "I hope the Fed will do a better job of selling its strategy and turning around policy in a way the market can understand."

TRADE: Easing Up on Tokyo? U.S. Aides Say 'No'

Continued from Page 1

ary," he added, referring to the summit meeting at that time between Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

But Mr. Kantor told Bloomberg that there was no U.S. deadline for completion of the trade talks.

"We don't put any time limits," he said. "It's not productive."

His remarks and those of Mr. Summers came a day before a scheduled meeting in Washington of senior American and Japanese trade officials. The talks could produce fresh movement by Tokyo to-

ward satisfying at least some of Washington's desires.

The meeting, between Mr. Kantor and Japan's vice minister for trade, Soichiro Okamoto, is expected to take up issues that were left unresolved in February by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa. An effort to narrow the gap before the next Group of Seven summit meeting would be likely. Leaders of the seven leading industrial nations are to meet in Italy in July.

According to accounts reported in Tokyo but not independently confirmed, the Japanese team may be ready to accept specific targets in government procurement.

Mr. Summers said Wednesday that many people were under the impression, incorrectly, that Washington wanted "hard numerical targets" in nongovernment trade sectors.

The Japanese daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that Japanese negotiators were expected to propose setting "some criteria" to gauge Japanese government procurement of various products, according to Agency-France Presse.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said earlier this week that Japan "might show some numerical gauges over government procurement," the agency said.

ARRESTS: 500 More Held Than Previously Known

Continued from Page 1

ing, the report said, China may still hold thousands of other prisoners nationwide. The Chinese authorities have reported that more than 3,000 prisoners are serving sentences for "counterrevolutionary" crimes, a term usually applied to political prisoners.

President Bill Clinton is expected to announce his decision next week on whether to renew China's "most-favored-nation" trade status, which allows imports into the United States at the lowest possible tariffs.

Mr. Clinton has said he will not "renew the status unless China has made 'significant, overall progress' in several rights areas, including the treatment of political prisoners. But the administration is under increasing pressure from the U.S. business community and some members of the Congress to renew the trading status without conditions.

Despite some recent releases of political and religious prisoners, human rights groups say, the overall rights situation has deteriorated significantly in the last year.

According to one published report, the government is preparing to charge China's most prominent political dissident, Wei Jingsheng, with treason. The Foreign Ministry called the report a "sheer fabrication." The government has been investigating Mr. Wei for unspecified "new crimes" since taking him into custody April 1.

According to a government directive, Mr. Wei is in trouble for meeting the State Department's top human rights official in February and urging him to tell Mr. Clinton to pressure China on human rights. The authorities have also sought to portray Wei as a man of loose morals. They tried unsuccessfully to have the estranged husband of his secretary, Tong Yi, press charges of adultery against him, dissidents said. Miss Tong is also in police custody.

Mr. Wei was paroled last September after 14½ years in prison for his pro-democracy activities. He ignored police orders to stop his

writings and meetings with foreign journalists.

In the report, the two rights groups said China was still using political prisoners and common criminals to prepare latex gloves for shipment to the United States and elsewhere. Mr. Clinton has said that China must stop its exports of prison-labor goods to the United States if the trading status is to be renewed.

The report said that a 50-year-old man serving a 16-year sentence at Beijing's No. 2 Prison for "counterrevolutionary arson" inserted a note into a package of latex gloves for export last September. He was discovered by another prisoner, placed in a solitary confinement, and beaten repeatedly by guards using electric batons, the report said.

The prisoners detailed in the report are all in Beijing No. 2 Prison, where many political prisoners are held, and Qinghe Farm, a labor-

reform camp in the nearby port of Tianjin.

Beijing No. 2 Prison was supposed to be a showcase for an inspection in January by the International Committee of the Red Cross. China is negotiating access to prisons with that group. The talks are aimed at showing the Clinton administration that China is making progress on the humanitarian treatment of its prisoners, another of the human rights conditions linked to renewal.

The visit never took place, but to prepare for the visit, prison authorities ordered prisoners to buy new bedsheets, moved sick prisoners and those with "unattractive appearances" out of areas to be visited, and installed glass panes in the windows, which are normally blocked with paper in winter. The glass was installed so hastily, the report said, that there was no time to put in putty; the panes were held in by small clips.

RADIO: U.S. Highlights a Beijing Gesture on Rights

Continued from Page 1

largely met these two "mandatory" conditions. He cited the recent agreement between China and the United States curbing prison labor exports and the recent easing up by Beijing on certain dissidents.

In disclosing this progress — which many human-rights groups dismiss as symbolic gestures at best — the administration appeared to be trying to lay some groundwork for what is widely expected to be a decision by the president to renew China's trade benefits by the June 3 deadline, with a few symbolic conditions.

The White House said Wednesday that limited sanctions were among the options that should be considered. "Certainly those are among the questions that would have to be evaluated," Reuters quoted the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, as saying.

"No final decisions have been made," she said. "We're reviewing the situation, reviewing progress that's been made, and the president

will have a final decision and announcement soon."

Many top officials seem to be coming to the conclusion that the public would easily accept a decision by the president to renew the trade status and to put this annual trade threat ritual behind him. They say that would be worth taking some hits from editorial writers.

But officials said that a decision still had to be made about the conditions that will be attached to that renewal, and that that would depend in part on what the Chinese do in the next few days.

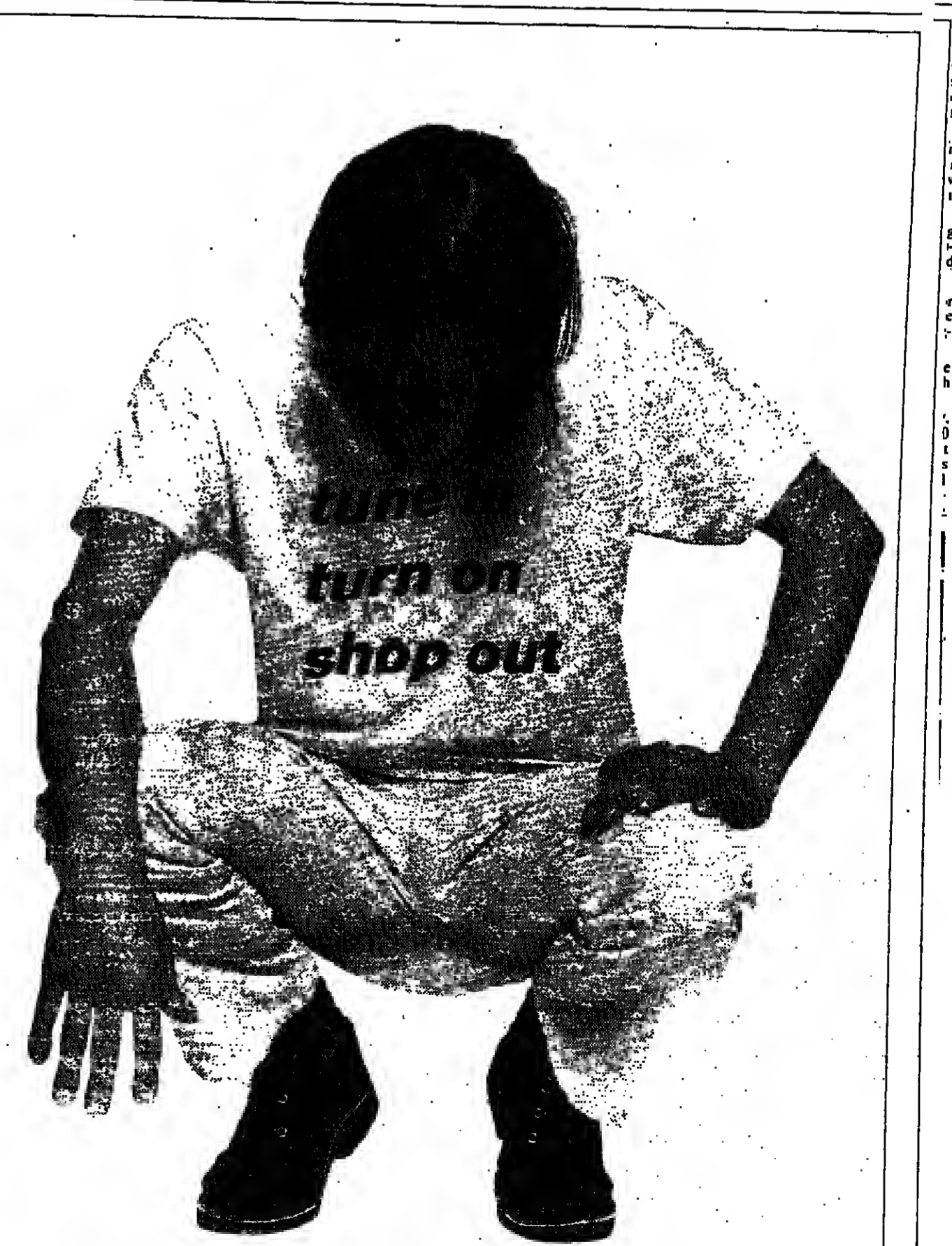
Some advocate that the president renew China's trade status across the board, but couple it with political and diplomatic initiatives that would underscore a continued American commitment to human rights.

For instance, 106 members of the House of Representatives, from both parties, wrote to Mr. Clinton on Tuesday asking him to renew China's trade status unconditionally and to create a bilateral commis-

sion with Beijing to address human-rights issues, according to Representative Jim McDermott, Democrat of Washington, who organized the letter.

Others in the State Department and among the liberal Democratic wing in Congress argue that the president should renew China's trade status with certain exceptions. They contend that it would be politically too embarrassing, and morally too dishonest, for the president to climb all the way down on his China policy.

The betting in Congress is that Mr. Clinton's final decision will be a blend of these two approaches. That is, he would renew China's trade status, and couple that with a call for the creation of a bilateral human-rights commission with Beijing, a voluntary code of conduct for American companies doing business in China and some symbolic economic sanction to acknowledge the fact that China has not fulfilled all of the administration's human-rights demands.



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How to Alienate Friends And Embolden Enemies

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's political enemies truly detest him and see his defeat, even humiliation, as the essential task of the moment. His political allies do not act in a way that demonstrates a comparable interest in his personal success. Oh yes, Democrats and liberals will mostly come to Mr. Clinton's defense on policy. But there has been little rallying around the president in his times of personal trouble.

There is, from Mr. Clinton's point of view, a charitable explanation for this difference that contains part of the truth: His conservative enemies understand the stakes of his presidency better than liberals do. Conservatives see in Mr. Clinton a man who might, over time, restore popular faith in active government, who is willing to raise taxes on the rich, offer a sweeping health care plan, take on and beat the National Rifle Association. Worse for the conservatives, Mr. Clinton is at stealing their best issues — crime, welfare reform, even family responsibility.

Conservatives simply cannot risk seeing Mr. Clinton succeed. And some in their ranks are willing to do anything to defeat him, even if that means dragging public life down into the gutter.

Liberals, on the other hand, seem more eager to moan privately about Mr. Clinton's flaws and to argue that he is not going far enough on this issue or that one than to join in defending a common project. The health care issue is a case in point. While the enemies of reform were gearing up, friends of universal coverage were spending much of their time lobbying for per capita cap, expanded mental health coverage, for example, and whining about problems with the Clinton approach. Supporters of health reform spent so much time fighting one another that they did not notice the heavy guns pouring in shells from the opposing camp, which started winning the broader battle over whether there will be any health bill at all this year.

If the story ended there, one could argue that poor Bill Clinton is simply the victim of conservative bloody-mindedness and liberal self-destructiveness. But there is more to it. Mr. Clinton has contrived to make this problem much worse by seeming at crucial moments to be irresolute, even bewildered. Last week's bizarre quest for a Supreme Court justice is the latest example of Mr. Clinton's propensity to alienate friends and embolden enemies.

The difficulty does not lie with his ultimate choice, Judge Stephen Breyer, an intelligent moderate much respected within the federal judiciary. But Mr. Clinton took a defensible choice and turned it into a personal defeat. For it was he who let the word go forth that he was not really crazy about Judge Breyer, that he wanted to name a thoughtful politician to the court. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt seemed just the person.

and Clinton aides let it be known that his nomination was imminent.

Enter Senator Orrin Hatch with the ridiculous smear that Mr. Babbitt was a favorite of the "far left." Mr. Hatch, a Utah Republican, does not much like Mr. Babbitt's efforts to get Western ranchers to pay something closer to market rates for the use of federal lands, and he pledged to battle against him.

Mr. Hatch's attack on Mr. Babbitt as some sort of leftist ideologue was absurd. Mr. Babbitt was the prototype of the moderate "New Democrat" when he ran for president in 1988. And it seemed clear, even to Republicans, that he would win confirmation. Moreover, Mr. Clinton had publicly considered and rejected Mr. Babbitt for the court last year. Would the president do this twice to someone who was carrying one of the toughest portfolios in his government?

Mr. Clinton cut and ran, dispiriting supporters who thought that he meant what he said about looking for a different kind of justice this time out.

"I do feel that he sometimes can be pushed and pulled by political considerations, whatever," Senator Patrick Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said on "Face the Nation" Sunday. "And you have to stand up every so often and just say, 'Look, this is what I'm going to do.'"

Mr. Clinton, of course, has taken on more than his share of big fights. And there is nothing immoral about compromising to win support for a broader objective. But it is a mistake to give way when doing so tells your friends that you won't fight and your enemies that they can roll you. If Mr. Clinton won't stand up for Bruce Babbitt against Orrin Hatch, why should the president expect other Democrats to stand up for him?

Part of the problem here goes to Mr. Clinton's governing style. There was no reason to let this decision go down to the wire, especially since Mr. Clinton had ample notice that Justice Harry Blackmun was retiring. If even a month ago Mr. Clinton had decided that he did not want a fight and named Judge Breyer, there would have been some grumbling from liberals but no embarrassment of Mr. Babbitt, no public caving to Mr. Hatch, no commentary on indecisiveness.

Precisely because so much is at stake in the success or failure of his presidency, Mr. Clinton cannot afford the ad hoc, last-minute style of deciding things that he seems so fond of. Wherever he has control, he has to pick his fights in advance with an eye toward his broader goals. Sometimes it is worth fighting, even with your friends, to show you have principle. Sometimes, it is worth picking a fight to remind your political friends that they really do have a stake in you — and you in them. Democrats need to realize as well as the right does how much hangs on the Clinton presidency. But only Mr. Clinton can convince them of that.

The Washington Post.

The Muckrakers Managed To Surmount Their Scruples

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — "Late last year," The Economist magazine reminds us, "the press had a choice between two sorts of potential presidential muck... money and sex." We in the American press chose the money (Whitewater). The sex (new tales of philandering by President Bill Clinton) was passed over.

An ostensible reason for this decision was our squeamishness about the ethics and propriety of digging into Mr. Clinton's private behavior. Another was

MEANWHILE

squeamishness about our own reputations. It had become, Newsweek would say, conventional wisdom that the use of newspaper sex squads is a trashy tactic. So we declined to "soil the breakfast table" (a promise of the first Ochs at The New York Times) or soil our own images by publishing various versions of the sexual history of Bill Clinton. It was to be a most temporary abstinence.

All along, there has been little doubt in the minds of many journalists that salacious tales about the president were true or approximately true and that at times he had been recklessly promiscuous. As the editor of the now defunct Arkansas Gazette has put it, "Most Arkansas have never thought Clinton was monogamous" but thought it impolitic to publish the facts. He was a member of the sexually liberated baby-boomer cohort that scorned ancient taboos about liberal sex.

This revolution, begun in the 1960s, has accelerated to the point that 40 percent of American teenagers now lose their virginity by the ninth grade and 70

percent are sexually active by their senior years. The number of babies born to unwed mothers now approaches 1 million a year. As the illegitimacy rate climbs, social disapproval evaporates.

Today's journalists, in the main, grew up in this climate and, like most Americans, are generally sophisticated and blasé about sexual behavior. Who sleeps with whom is a popular and nonpartisan subject for gossip because we hear it all discussed on the talk shows, see it all in films and television productions and read all about it in magazines and newspapers.

Exposed to a barrage of Clinton rumors and allegations two years ago, we Americans responded by electing him president. Fewer than 5 percent of the electorate thought "morality" was a burning issue.

There is one exception to these attitudes of live and let live. It is called "sexual harassment." It is a product of the feminist movement and has become a canon in the drive for political conformity that preoccupies the press, large business corporations (fearful of lawsuits), politicians (fearful of the feminist lobby), academicians and the intellectual community in general. It has also become a profitable business for plaintiffs and their trial lawyers, and has stigmatized (fairly or unfairly) countless males who in past years may have been seen as office clowns but are now seen as ruthless slugs.

Once "harassment" entered the picture, the press's promises to stop peering into bedrooms, yachts and the back seats of family cars were abandoned instantly. The president's alleged sexual history is back on the front pages



and the evening news shows, and will be around for many months.

We will seek out the alleged victim of harassment and anyone else who may have encountered Mr. Clinton in a moment of passion. We will investigate and produce profiles of the lawyers, witnesses, judges and ex-boyfriends of the women involved and most likely will go back to the friends and girlfriends Mr. Clinton acquired during his years at Georgetown, Oxford, the University of Arkansas and as a young politician. We will explore the political and financial motives of this cast of characters. We will write about constitutional issues, presidential immunity, presidential ethics, statutes of limitations and perhaps even impeachment scenarios. One way or another this story is going to have a long life.

Why? The press knew all about these charges against Mr. Clinton months ago — every delicious detail: that while governor of Arkansas in 1991 he had Paula Corbin Jones, a minor clerk in the state bureaucracy, brought to his hotel room, where he propositioned her and was rejected.

She offered her story to the press. The major papers and networks ignored her, calling her claims irrelevant and unsuitable for publication.

Only one thing has changed since then: She has repeated the story in a lawsuit. This transforms a little hotel room encounter from a "tabloid tale" into a major "social issue," a case study in the animalistic abuse of women in a sexist society. Why the press did not see it that way when Mrs. Jones first recounted the incident is something the editorial writers and captains of our industry ought to explain to us.

Russell Baker, a pseudo-rube from Leesburg, Virginia, tells us in The New York Times that he was inspired to pontificate on the many ramifications

of the Clinton-Jones case but was overcome by the hypocrisy of it all.

"I am struck," he said, "by the ridiculous solemnity in which Americans try to conceal their prurient obsession with sex." The media's mission, when you get beyond the rhetoric of "finding truth and doing justice," is primarily to "gratify a sex-drenched society's passing delusion that it is not sex-drenched at all, but purer than Hester Prynne's home town."

There they all are — senators, lawyers, political giants, great editors, brilliant columnists — all poring over these evidences that sexual foolishness has been smok in our land, Horrors! Horrors, indeed. I breathlessly await the text of the depositions, brought to us soon, we hope, as a public service by the virgin press. We shall read them, not for the spice, but in fulfillment of our civic duties.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

End the Cuba Embargo

Regarding "Cuba: Don't Reward Castro, Tighten the Embargo" (Opinion, May 16) by Vicente Echerrri:

Mr. Echerrri's article is vitally wrong. You do not bring democracy to countries by tightening embargos. The end of communism in the East bloc countries and the ex-Soviet Union was not brought by embargos. It was brought by diplomacy and trade.

President John F. Kennedy was moving toward dropping the embargo against Cuba when he was assassinated. If he had succeeded, Cuba would be a different country now and Fidel Castro would not be its ruler. If the sanctions had been dropped in 1964, Cuba would have involved itself in trade with the United States and would not have been dominated by the Soviet Union.

The administration of President Bill Clinton should drop the sanctions against Cuba. Once that is done, you will see dramatic and positive changes in Cuba. By the time Mr. Clinton finishes his first term, Cuba will have moved toward democracy.

PIERRE SALINGER,
Washington.

A Proper Trade Formula

Regarding "Clinton Needs a Flexible Trade Policy With China" (Opinion, May 17) by Michael A. Santoro:

The writer proposes that the Clinton administration freeze China's favored trade status until it improves human rights. He proposes granting favored treatment to imports from China up to last year's level, and subjecting additional amounts to higher tariffs. This, he

suggests, is unlikely to produce Chinese retaliation and will keep the pressure on China to improve human rights.

What would be the effect of this two-tiered tariff? It is hard to see why the Chinese would not retaliate in exactly the same way, preventing the growth of U.S. exports to China. Since the quantities of Chinese goods sold in the United States would be restricted, the American prices of those goods would rise, lowering the American standard of living and raising the profit levels of Chinese firms.

A better policy would be one that rewards the virtuous, punishes the villains and benefits Americans. Why not unilaterally eliminate "voluntary" import restrictions on shoes, textiles and other goods from all countries with laudable human rights records? At the same time President Bill Clinton could announce that henceforth no anti-

dumping actions will be brought against countries with satisfactory human rights records. This policy would divert investment from countries with shameful human rights records to those with laudable ones. It would lower prices in the United States of affected goods, and it would reduce profits on the Chinese exports that still make it into the United States.

EDWARD TOWER,
Kuala Lumpur.

For the Iraqi People

Regarding "Questions Related to Saddam" (Opinion, May 4) by William Safire:

If Mr. Safire really cares about the plight of the people in the region, then the embargo against Iraq is no answer. Instead, the Gulf War allies should seek ways to prevent the supply of parts and technologies to Iraq that might be used to

produce weapons of mass destruction.

French companies played a leading role in the past in arming Saddam's regime. According to Mr. Safire, they seem to be ready to play that role again. I would urge French human rights advocates to intensify their campaign against their own state, not against Turkey.

MUTLU AYMAN,
Ankara.

Cherchez le Right Word

Regarding "Bill to Outlaw Some Uses of English Nouns Approved in French Legislature" (May 6):

There is more French in the English language than English in the French. That's what makes English rich. It enables us always to select the *mot juste*.

NORMAN SANDERS,
Drammen, Norway.

BOOKS

LIFE OF THE PARTY:

The Biography of Pamela Digby Churchill Hayward Harriman

By Christopher Ogden. 504 pages. \$24.95. Little, Brown.

Reviewed by Diane Middlebrook

TRUMAN CAPOTE thought that Pamela Digby Churchill Hayward (later Harriman) had never read a book. She had better not start with this one — "Life of the Party" doesn't seem to have been read even by its author before going into printed pages. Apparently constructed as an appendage to its own index, it offers the lumpy example of the kind of journalism made possible by access to an electronic information dump. The resulting narrative can be described as Early Cyborg.

And yet what material it is! At age 66 Pamela Harriman became, according to Ogden, "one of the world's wealthiest widows" and at age 73, after helping Bill Clinton become president, was named ambassador to France. Triumph in old age is rare enough in any life; in this one, almost inconceivable. Harriman survived all the disadvantages of protracted bimbohood and significant miscalculated alliances, both romantic and political, before achieving the twin peaks of \$100 million and a Washington power base. How did she do it?

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Hervé Mouren, president of Bull France, is reading "Les Lettres de la Princesse Palatine" (The Letters of the Princess of Palatine). "Living in France between a homosexual husband [the king's brother] and an autocratic brother-in-law [Louis XIV], this German princess was able to show on the one hand how the status of women could improve and on the other, the beginnings of modern Europe." (Elizabeth Hopkins, IHT)



Ogden organizes the book as a ladder, each chapter focused on a man whose support Pamela sought and rarely failed to acquire. Pamela Digby was born into the English aristocracy in 1920. She received the upbringing regarded among the landed gentry as suitable for a young lady destined for marriage to a country squire, but teenage sojourns among the rich in Europe, New York and Toronto whetted her appetite for more worldly men. Following her London season as a debutante in 1938, her family shipped her back to Dorset for safekeeping. Then the war came to her rescue. Various family connections found work for her as a French translator at the Foreign Office in London, set her up in bachelor-flat digs, and arranged a blind date with Randolph Churchill, the only son of Winston Churchill. On their second date, Randolph proposed marriage. Expecting soon to be sent to the

front, he wanted to produce an heir. Pamela obliged. She was 19.

Winston Churchill was prime minister, and for protection Pamela, too, was housed in the official residences at 10 Downing Street and Chequer Square, who was expecting young Winston, who was born in October 1940. The nightly terrors of the London Blitz brought Pamela and her in-laws intensely close during her pregnancy and the baby's infancy, a bond that outlasted her marriage to Randolph by many years. The only damages Randolph sustained during the war were enormous gambling debts, but these drove Pamela Churchill back to her own resources. She stashed the baby with a nanny at the country home of his godfather, Lord Beaverbrook, and returned to secretarial work in London. Early in 1941 she became the mistress of Averell Harriman, Roosevelt's Lend-Lease envoy to Britain, and spent the next two years acting as Churchill's and Beaverbrook's go-between in a plot to involve the Americans ever more deeply in the war.

The affair with Harriman ended in 1943 and did not become a marriage until 1971, following the deaths of spouses on both sides and in Pamela's case, after numerous other high-profile affiliations. Ed-

ward R. Murrow, Gianni Agnelli, Aly Khan, Elie de Rothschild were her lovers during the years before her marriage to the product of Lord Hayward in 1959.

But despite its title, "Life of the Party" is not exactly about a party girl. According to Ogden's sources, Pamela didn't care much about sex, one way or another. Her social life was her profession: Abandoning motherhood except in name, she made a career out of serving as a savvy conduit among powerful men.

Ogden does not delve into the complexity of the character that made these attachments possible, or necessary. In lieu of a psychosocial portrait, the author provides a range of labels. To men Pamela is many things: "the greatest housekeeper of all time," "an artist at providing service," "a superb nurse," "an English aristocratic tart," "a geisha girl who made every man happy." To nervous wives she is a dreaded "widow of opportunity." We get tantalizing glimpses of the discipline with which she acquired expert knowledge in many fields but few clues as to what was going on in her head.

This is partly because Pamela Harriman is still alive and can speak for herself, or through her lawyers. Ogden proudly describes his book as "unauthorized" (by which he probably means "uncommissioned") but acknowledges that the project grew out of a financially attractive invitation to ghostwrite Harriman's autobiography. He interviewed her intensively for six months before Harriman lost confidence and Ogden lost permission to quote. Perhaps this slapdash production is the outcome of a desire to cut his losses.

Diane Middlebrook, the author of "Anne Sexton: A Biography," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

HARRY HUTZLER, as South, arrived in six hearts after an opening three-spade bid on his left.

South won with the ace in dummy, since the queen was likely to be with East. He then cashed the heart ace, intending to follow with the king, and thought matters over when the jack appeared from West. It did not seem likely that West had begun with two singletons, but there was a psychological cue available.

NORTH
K85
A62
A1694
AK

WEST (D) EAST
QJ109842 Q1054
Q Q873
J976 1043

SOUTH
A Q873
K852
Q852

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 5♥ Pass 6♥
Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond jack.

"I sensed happy vibes from East," Hutzler reports, "so, right or wrong, I assumed a 4-1 trump split." The opening bid suggested a doubleton spade with East, and therefore a 2-4-4-3 distribution.

South cashed the spade ace and the club ace, and led the diamond ten for a winning finesse. A club was discarded on the spade king, and the closed hand was entered with a diamond lead to the king. The club queen was cashed, allowing a diamond discard from dummy, and a diamond was ruffed. This stripped East of all his cards outside the trump suit and left this ending:

NORTH
QK8
QK8
—

WEST EAST
QJ Q105
— Q105

SOUTH
Q87
—

When dummy's spade was led East found that his two trump tricks had shrunk to one.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Of Sex and Men

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women may not find this surprising, but one of the most persistent and frustrating problems in evolutionary biology is the male. Specifically, where did he come from, and why doesn't he just go away?

After many years of rubbing their chins so and they are practically scraping bone, scientists say they still cannot explain to their satisfaction why the great majority of species on earth reproduce sexually. It would be so much easier and more sensible if females were to do the whole reproductive business solo, either by taking simple clonal copies of their eggs — as in some lizards and fish, for example — or by manufacturing in-house the sperm needed to fertilize the eggs, as do some worms and snails.

But in most species, a female relies for the genetic survival on sex with a male, a bearer of sperm and usually not much else. In the case of humans, the male's sperm cells are the only genetic material that enters the female's egg. Her offspring end up with only half her genes, but the whole portion borne by the children of asexual mothers. The mating ritual is often time-consuming, complicated and risky. And to top it off — oh, injustice! — the male typically makes a swift postcoital exit, leaving the female to rear her offspring alone.

Now a researcher from the University of British Columbia offers results that only deepen the mystery of why males arose on the evolutionary stage and why females continue to have them.

Reporting in the journal *Nature*, Dr. Rosemary J. Redfield of the department of zoology demonstrates that a female, perpetually trading empty genetic disaster.

It turns out that the male's sperm cells are likely to be riddled with far more genetic mutations than the female's eggs — anywhere from 2 to 100 times more mutations, depending on the species. And given that most genetic perturbations are undesirable, possibly resulting in disease or frailty in one's offspring, the option appears to be getting a lousier deal from new sexual reproduction than scientists previously had imagined.

“We take it for granted that all reproduction should involve genetic contributions from male and female parents, possibly because sex is such a central and engraving part of our own lives,” Dr. Redfield said. “But in fact, we still don't know why this kind of reproduction evolved and has become so common. Rather than helping to solve this controversy, my paper points out that the problem is worse than we had thought.”

The discrepancy in mutation rates among

males and females is a simple matter of cell division. Because a male generates so much more sperm than a female does eggs, his sex cells are dividing comparatively faster and more often. It is during cell growth, when chromosomes are being copied for apportionment into two new cells, that the greatest likelihood of genetic missteps arises.

Scientists have long suspected that males may be responsible for the great majority of new mutations that appear in a population of animals, but they have only just begun to gather supporting evidence from DNA studies.

Among humans, the rate of mutation in a man's sperm cells may be at least six times greater than in a woman's eggs. What is more, the mutational excess mounts with a man's age, suggesting that women may do well to follow men's time-honored tradition and seek out young mates.

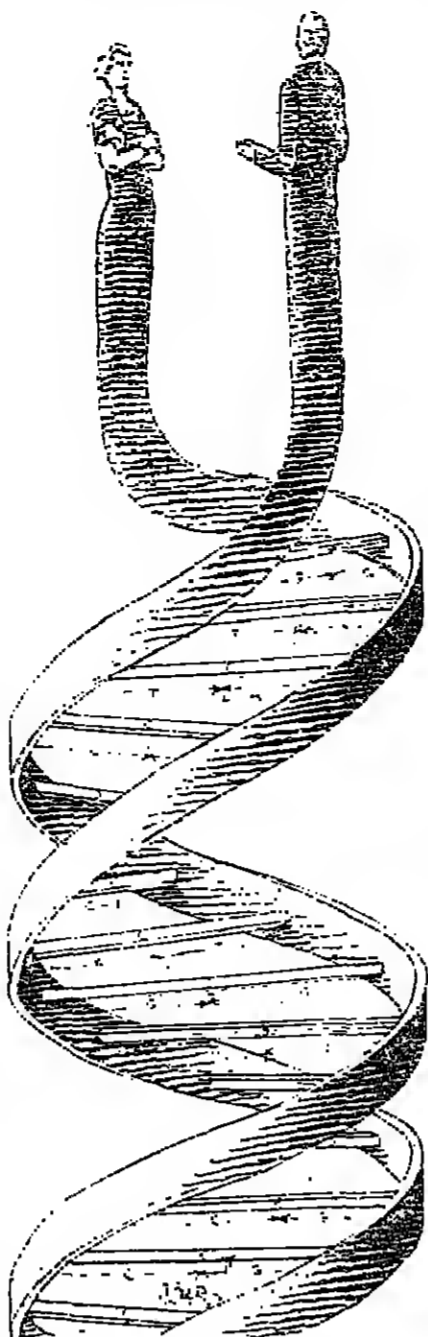
In the report, Dr. Redfield took some of the findings that have emerged on the high rate of mutations in sperm cells and incorporated the figures into a computer model comparing the costs and benefits of sexual reproduction. Her results call into question a prominent theory of why sex evolved: to prevent potentially harmful mutations from gradually gathering in a female's genetic stock. By this notion, asexual reproduction is a one-way street to total genetic decay, as mutations arise during the cloning of the female's eggs, and those genetic errors accrete dangerously with each succeeding generation.

One reason for sex, then, could be to inject a new round of genes into the mix to help keep the mutational load at a minimum. Enter the accommodating male and his refreshing sperm.

But Dr. Redfield's calculations suggest that far from cleaning up the mutational mess, the male's contribution may only make it worse. In her computer model, she compared the mutational outcomes of females who reproduced asexually and females who mated with males bearing a varying number of mutations in their sperm cells, or gametes. It did not take many extra masculine-based mutations before asexuals began looking like the superior strategy.

“If sex is the device to reduce the mutational load, and if the male mutation rate is indeed higher, then it doesn't look like a reasonable idea for a female to have anything to do with a male and his contaminated gametes,” said Dr. Alexey S. Kondrashov of the department of ecology and systematics at Cornell University.

Dr. Kondrashov pointed out that many mutations, any changes in the lettering of the DNA, have no effect on an animal at all, for the great bulk of genetic material in the body is so-called junk DNA, apparently serving little or no purpose to begin with. Changing this filler material would have about as much impact as substituting



Natalie Angier

one styrofoam peanut for another in a shipping crate.

In addition, some mutations are beneficial, the source of heightened talents, diversity, evolution itself. Indeed, some of the researchers who have published reports on mutation rates in sperm have noted that males, as the primary source of inadvertent genetic change, may be the engine driving evolution forward.

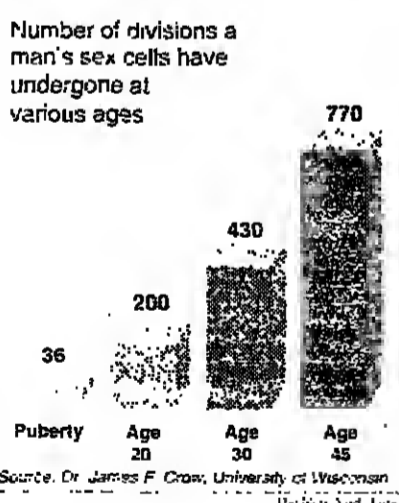
New Look at Genetic Role of Male

NEW YORK — When it comes to parceling out blame for birth defects and genetic disorders, women have historically shouldered most of the burden, particularly older mothers who supposedly risked their offspring's well-being by letting their eggs sit around growing progressively more stale and chromosomally unstable.

By contrast, men have been seen as eternally fertile, able to father healthy children well into their dotage.

Older Men's Risk

Because a male makes much more sperm than a female does eggs, his sex cells divide faster and more often, increasing the likelihood of mutations. The risk increases with age.



Another Twist in Butter-Margarine Debate

By Sally Squires
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An analysis linking consumption of margarine to heart-disease deaths and suggesting that butter might be a better choice is drawing strong criticism from federal officials.

Harvard University researchers reported last week that a type of fat found in some margarine and fast foods could help account for 30,000 deaths a year from heart disease — about 6 percent of the death rate from heart disease.

These fats, called trans fatty acids, are found

in vegetable oils, and shortenings that are partially hydrogenated. In this process, natural liquid oils are heated and hydrogen is added to convert the oils to a solid fat.

Pressured by public-health officials and consumer groups to lower the amount of saturated fat in fast foods, many manufacturers have recently switched to trans fatty acids rather than using beef tallow to cook fried foods.

Writing a commentary in the American Journal of Public Health, Walter C. Willett and Albert Ascherio, both of the Harvard School of Public Health, called for new federal regulations requiring food manufacturers to label the content of trans fatty acids.

But critics said the link between this type of fat and heart disease deaths has not been proved. To begin with, there is no accurate data available to know how much trans fatty acids Americans eat, and patterns of using this type of fat have been erratic.

How can you attribute these deaths to trans fatty acids if the intake has been so erratic? said Nancy Ernst, nutrition coordinator for the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

Dr. Ernst said the authors' opinion differs from that of the institute's National Cholesterol Education Program, which reviewed the same data last year and unanimously concluded “that trans fatty acids do not raise blood cholesterol to the rate that saturated fat does.”

Answering the Question: Why Me?

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Researchers are finding ways to answer a question that haunts every cancer patient: Why me? The explanation, they say, can be found deep within the cells of the body in biological factors called markers.

Like the smoking gun in a crime novel, markers are physical evidence of the foul interplay between cancer-causing agents in the environment and a person's genes. But as in all whodunits, the true villain can be the one who arouses least suspicion.

The new research shows that cancer is not primarily caused, as many Americans tend to think, by the poisons spewed into the air, water and land by industry. Rather, each person is born with various genetic susceptibilities, essentially weak spots in their genetic makeup, that play a leading role in the cellular mayhem called cancer.

For example, researchers have found that some people have genes that enable their bodies to detoxify chemicals rapidly, including the carcinogens found in cigarette smoke and natural carcinogens found in foods.

Others are born with slow acting varieties of the same genes; their bodies are less efficient at getting rid of carcinogens. If exposed to large enough quantities of the chemicals, these slow detoxifiers are more likely to get cancer.

The research sheds light on a vexing question: Why do some people who smoke cigarettes and eat an unhealthy diet live to be 90 while others who live healthy lives succumb to cancer at a young age?

The subject is being discussed this week at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, being held in Dallas, and is the topic of an increasing number of scientific articles.

The classic methods for studying cancer risks have been frustrating, said Dr. Frederica Perera, a leader in biomarker research at Columbia University's School of Public Health in New York City.

Epidemiologists, who study large populations of people over time, have made great strides in linking cancer to chemicals, she said, although since the deaths usually occur decades later, long after exposure to the chemicals took place, making the connections is often problematic.

With the tools of molecular biology, however, Dr. Perera said, “We can get inside the black box everyone talks about. We can get some fingerprints on environmental carcinogens and look for their targets inside cells.”

Molecular toxicologists and molecular epidemiologists are looking for physical signs of damage in human cells. Some, called adducts, are chemicals bound up with DNA or proteins. Others are gene and chromosome mutations, alterations in DNA repair enzymes, various forms of enzymes for metabolizing foreign chemicals and levels of nutrients in the bloodstream.

Adducts are formed when chemicals stick to DNA, Dr. Perera said. Unless the damage is repaired before the cell divides, mutations can occur that may lead to cancer. Sometimes the adduct may attach itself to a length of junk DNA, where it does the body no harm. At other times, with the luck of a crap shoot, it may damage DNA that controls cell division.

Adducts are often found in people exposed to pollution, Dr. Perera said. For example, foundry workers have varying levels of a chemical, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, bound to their DNA, depending on their exposure to the chemical and their innate ability to detoxify chemicals.

People living in the polluted air of a large city

Cancer Risk at the Molecular Level

Researchers say that clues as to who is likely to get cancer can be found within the body's cells by measuring biological markers. Here are some examples.

ENZYMES

Found in the liver and other tissues, certain enzymes metabolize carcinogens in food, air, cigarette smoke and other sources. But genetic variations in these enzymes can result in more of the cancer-causing agent being available to damage DNA.

ADDUCTS

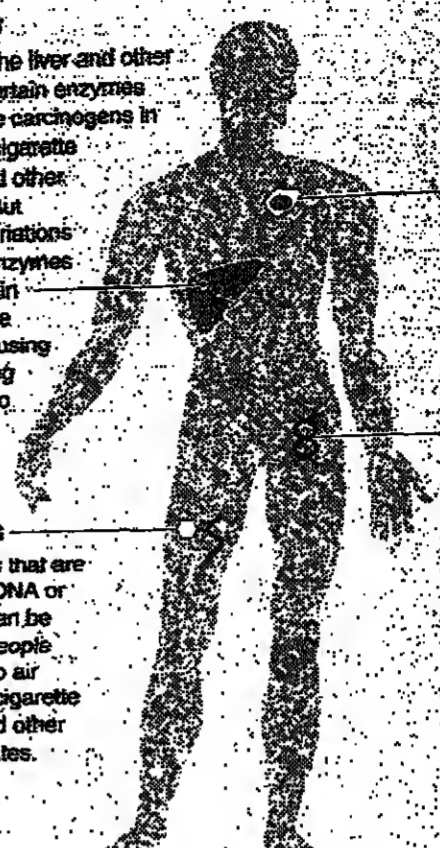
Chemicals that are bound to DNA or proteins can be found in people exposed to air pollution, cigarette smoke and other contaminants.

TRANSLATIONS

The marker is the inherited DNA sequence that codes for the enzyme. But in some cases, the sequence is altered, making the enzyme more or less likely to break down carcinogens.

P53

A tumor-suppressing gene, the p53 gene, codes for a protein that can detect and eliminate damaged cells. Mutations in this gene can lead to cancer.



in Poland have more adducts and chromosome aberrations than people living in the cleaner air of a Polish village.

And women exposed to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from the burning of fossil fuels and other industrial sources have varying levels of adducts in their breast tissue, depending on their genetic makeup. Such findings may help determine why one woman gets breast cancer and her next-door neighbor does not.

Work is continuing to see whether biomarkers like these can predict who will get cancer, Dr. Perera said. Researchers are looking for such adducts in blood samples stored 10 and 15 years ago, she said, to see whether they foretell disease in given individuals.

Another kind of physical damage to cells that can lead to cancer is a set of mutations in an important gene known as p53. The gene's normal function is to suppress cancerous changes in the cell, and these are very prone to develop when the gene is inactivated by mutations.

Recent studies have shown that several environmental carcinogens cause mutations at characteristic sites on the p53 gene. In other words the site of the mutation on a person's p53 gene will indicate whether it was induced by ultraviolet light, aflatoxin from peanut mold or cigarettes.

Dr. Ilan Kirsch of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, is studying another type of biomarker involving the inherent instability of human DNA. DNA tends to jump about and recombine in ways that drive evolution, Dr. Kirsch said, but such recombinations can also cause cancer.

The marker is an inverted DNA sequence that is found in one of every 5,000 to 20,000 white blood cells in the human body. Located on chromosome 7, it is an “innocent genetic

aberration,” Dr. Kirsch said, because it seems to cause no harm in most people.

But other people have a genetic defect in which the chromosome 7 aberration is 40 times higher than normal. Dr. Kirsch said they develop leukemia or lymphomas 100 times more often than people with the innocent aberration.

With this clue in mind, Dr. Kirsch is studying the chromosome 7 marker in farmers exposed to pesticides. He said chemicals could influence a person's baseline level of genetic instability, making DNA alterations more or less likely at any given time.

A third type of marker consists of enzymes found in the liver and other tissues. The human body has evolved families of enzymes for metabolizing chemicals — the natural carcinogens — as well as drugs and industrial compounds.

When a chemical comes into contact with a cell membrane, it is met by enzymes that render the chemical more or less water-soluble. If the chemical is thus transformed, it is excreted completely from the body. Sometimes, however, a chemical can be altered in a way that makes it prone to binding with DNA, raising the risk of cancer.

There are wide genetic variations in these enzyme systems, said Dr. William Evans, a molecular biologist at St. Jude Children's Hospital at the University of Tennessee in Memphis. Because people's enzyme activity may be very slow, they can be easily poisoned by the drugs or chemicals detoxified by that enzyme. Others may inherit a fast-acting form of the enzyme, he said. Their bodies deactivate the drugs or chemicals handled by that enzyme with lightning speed.

“We have observed 10-to-100-fold differences in enzyme activity,” Dr. Evans said.

Enzyme activity often declines with age, helping to explain why cancer tends to be a disease of old age. And enzyme activity varies between ethnic and racial groups, he said, providing clues about different cancer rates among races.

Weighing Risks of Chemotherapy

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years, many cancer experts have strongly felt that the more chemotherapy they can give a patient, the better will be the chances for controlling the cancer.

Although the side effects are greater with higher doses, these patients and doctors have felt that the nausea and the risks of infection are worthwhile in combating the cancer.

But now, in a clinical trial that was the first test of this hypothesis, researchers found that in women with breast cancer a double dose of chemotherapy was no more effective than a standard dose.

The study, reported at a meeting in Dallas of the American Society of Clinical Oncologists, involved 2,300 women with advanced breast cancer who were randomly assigned to one of three chemotherapy regimens.

The three treatments gave standard, higher and double doses of cyclophosphamide, combined in each case with the standard dose of

adriamycin. High doses of adriamycin are dangerous because they can damage the heart.

Dr. Lawrence Wickerham, a breast cancer specialist at the University of Pittsburgh who directed the study, reported that survival was the same in all three groups.

The higher doses of cyclophosphamide caused more nausea and vomiting and lower white blood cell counts, weakening the body's immune systems and increasing the chances of infection.

Dr. Wickerham stressed in a telephone interview that the results did not mean that chemotherapy, in general, did not help women like those in his study, whose breast cancer had spread to the lymph nodes under their arms.

Dr. Joseph Bailles, a cancer researcher at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio and the chairman of the clinical practices committee of the American Society of Clinical Oncologists, said that although the new findings “raise the question of whether more is better, I don't think this does the question.”

IN BRIEF

U.S. Testing 3 Allergy Drugs

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Tests by Canadian researchers showing that three common allergy drugs promote cancers in laboratory mice has prompted the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to begin its own investigation of the prescription antihistamines.

Neither the researchers nor the FDA advised consumers to stop taking the drugs although they cautioned against long-term use. The FDA noted that no clinical studies to determine the effect on humans had yet been conducted and that only certain antihistamines were implicated in the Canadian study. The principal Canadian researcher, Dr. Lorne J. Brandes, said that so far, benefits of antihistamines appear to outweigh the risks.

Prostate Surgery Effects

DALLAS (AP) — Men who have their prostate gland removed because of early signs of cancer run a higher than expected risk of losing

urinary control and the ability to have sex, a study concludes.

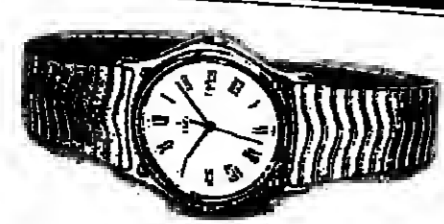
The study, conducted at Harvard-affiliated hospitals, found that the side effects of this common operation are much more frequent than surgeons usually acknowledge. The report is the latest contribution to the controversy over how and when to remove a prostate gland. It should be diagnosed and treated. An estimated 300,000 cases, 80 percent of them at early stages, will be diagnosed this year in the United States.

The study was directed by Dr. James Talbot of Dana-Farber Cancer Center in Boston. He presented his findings at a meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

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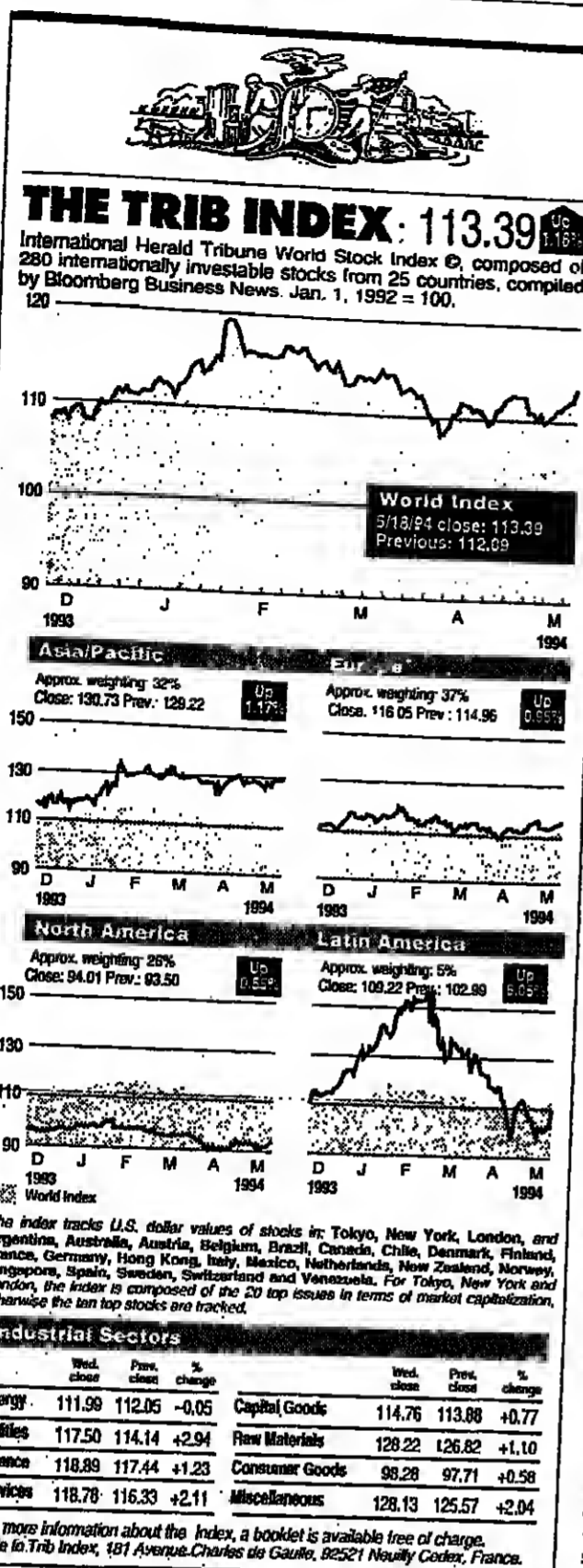
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Why Me? Molecular Level



سكوتيا الأعمال

EBEL the architects of time



Ruling Questions European Car Pact

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — In a decision that calls into question the legality of European import restraints on Japanese automobiles, the European Court ruled Wednesday that the European Commission must investigate whether longstanding curbs on imports into Britain violate competition rules.

BT Takes the Offensive Amid Telecom Wars, Growth Sought

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Sir Iain Vallance says he will not give an inch to the hordes of competitors, regulators and politicians trying to cut British Telecom's PLC down to size.

Car Sales Lift Daimler Results In 4-Month Span

BERLIN — Daimler-Benz AG, Europe's largest industrial company, said Wednesday that sales climbed 15 percent, to about 30 billion Deutsche marks (\$17.95 billion), in the first four months of 1994.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Fast Food Sizzles in Brazil

By Jeb Blount
Washington Post Service
RIO DE JANEIRO — Sparked by recent Brazilian economic reforms and diminishing opportunities at home, some of America's biggest fast-food names — McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Arby's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Domino's Pizza and Dunkin' Donuts — are looking to Brazil for growth.

Wall Street Counterattacks on Derivatives

By Brett D. Fromson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Many Wall Street executives strongly disagree with the conclusions of a U.S. government study that warns that derivatives, the financial instruments that have grown into a \$12 trillion market, pose big risks to the global financial system.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

CROSS RATES									
	DM	FF	£	¥	S	A\$	NZ\$	HK\$	Other
Amsterdam	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Frankfurt	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
London	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Madrid	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Mexico	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Paris	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Porto	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
San Francisco	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Stockholm	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Tokyo	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Wien	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Zurich	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Other	1.66	2.36	1.36	163.63	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

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Our 205th business year

Extracts from our annual report for the year ending December 31, 1993

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Key data in DM million	1993	1992
Business Volume	10,390	8,866
Total Assets	9,901	7,976
Deposits	7,871	5,676
Bills	5,802	5,689
Equity	1,050	1,035

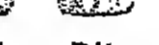
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هكذا في الاصل

China Predicts Growth With Risk of Inflation

Agence France Presse

BEIJING — China forecast Wednesday its economy would expand by 12 percent in the first half of the year, an announcement that made its goal of pegging growth and inflation to below 10 percent look increasingly unrealistic.

In a report carried by all major newspapers, Wei Lijun, a spokesman for the State Planning Commission, said industrial output would grow by 18 percent from January to June, compared with the similar period last year, while fixed-asset investment and consumer sales would rise by 30 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

Nusantara Looks To Set Up Joint Venture in U.S.

Reuters

JAKARTA — Nusantara Aircraft Industries Ltd., Indonesia's state-run aircraft maker, said Wednesday it was studying the possibility of setting up a joint venture in the United States to manufacture airplanes.

"We are seriously studying the possibility of establishing a joint-venture company to assemble or produce our N-250 airplane in the United States," said Jusuf Habibie, the research and technology minister. "Some aircraft industries there are keen to join."

The N-250 is a medium-haul, 70-seat commuter plane that is due to make its maiden flight in April 1995. Each N-250 will cost \$13.5 million.

Mr. Habibie, who is also the president of the state-run company, refused to say which U.S. aircraft makers he had held discussions with.

Tokyo's Big 4 Rebound Commissions Rise at Securities Houses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's "Big Four" securities houses, benefiting from a recovery in commission revenue, announced their best earnings figures in three years on Wednesday and forecast further improvements in the year ahead.

But the pretax earnings posted for the financial year ended in March by Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co. were still down sharply from their record earnings performances at the turn of the decade.

"Despite slowdowns in individual consumption and capital investment, the stock market was relatively firm throughout the year, with increased turnover," said Nomura, Japan's largest securities company. "But sentiment was not dramatic."

A Yamaichi executive warned, however, that he did not expect a sharp rise in earnings in the year ending in March 1995 in spite of active cost-cutting efforts. He said any economic upturn this year is likely to be moderate and a full-fledged recovery was not likely until well after March 1995.

A major factor behind the earnings recovery was the boost to commissions which accompanied a rebound in equity trading.

Boosted by heavy foreign buying, average volume on the Tokyo Stock Exchange soared to 390 billion yen (\$3.73 billion) a day in the financial year ended in March, up from 140 billion yen a year earlier.

Other positive factors were increased revenue from underwriting, which accompanied the first public share offerings in four years, and a rally in the Japanese government bond market for most of the year. Revenue from investment trusts was buoyed by booming markets elsewhere in Asia.

Nomura posted pretax earnings of 50.7 billion yen, up sharply from 2.38 billion yen a year earlier. Nomura also said that its operating revenue climbed 16 percent, to 399 billion yen. The company predicted earnings would rise to 90 billion yen in the current year and that revenue would rise to 430 billion yen.

Daiwa announced profit of 52 billion yen, reversing a loss of 7.27 billion yen a year earlier and displacing Nomura as the country's most profitable stockbroker. The company forecast improved earnings of 60 billion yen for this year.

Nikko posted a profit of 35 billion yen, up sharply from 2.5 billion yen a year earlier, and the company forecast a profit of 50 billion yen for the current year.

Yamaichi announced a profit of 17.9 billion yen, reversing two years of losses, including a loss of 37.4 billion yen a year earlier. It forecast profit of 25 billion yen for this year.

Executives said that earnings this year were likely to be buoyed by a continued rise in underwriting commissions, following recent moves to boost the number of companies permitted to seek stock market listings to five a week from three, executives said.

(AFP, APX)

Strong Yen Bites Into Casio's Profit

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Casio Computer Co., one of the world's top makers of digital watches, said Wednesday the strong yen and weak overseas sales cut profit in the year to March by more than a third, the first decline in six years.

Current profit fell 36 percent, to 7.38 billion yen (\$71 million), in the year ended in March, while operating income plummeted 56 percent, to 4.4 billion yen. Sales fell 1 percent, to 322.22 billion yen.

"The strong yen and falling sales were the chief culprit," said Toshio Kobayashi, senior managing director. The company had projected a profit of 9 billion yen.

Casio, a family-controlled company that has achieved worldwide fame for its calculators and musical instruments as well as watches, exports 51 percent of its products.

While sales in the United States rose 13 percent last year, overall sales in markets outside of Japan dropped 16 percent, Mr. Kobayashi said.

Olympus Net Off 33%

Olympus Optical Co., a major maker of cameras and medical equipment, announced Wednesday that profit for the year ended March 31 fell 33 percent, to 6.32 billion yen, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

"The strong yen cost us 15 billion yen in lost sales revenue," said Minoru Ohta, general manager of the company's finance department. The company exports about 64 percent of its production.

Malaysia Shores Up Ringgit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's central bank aggressively sold dollars for ringgit Wednesday in a bid to shore up the local currency, brokers said.

Bank Negara also eased a curb on foreign buying of long-term bonds to expedite the ringgit's recovery, brokers said. The Malaysian currency has dropped more than 6 percent in value since mid-February, when the central bank stepped in to limit speculation on the currency by foreign investors.

The dollar finished at 2.61 ringgit Wednesday, compared with 2.79 at the Malaysian currency's mid-February peak.

"They need the foreign players to take the ringgit back up," an economist with a regional fund management institution said.

Brokers said they were given oral instructions from the central bank to ease foreign buying of long-term bonds. Foreigners are still not allowed to buy short-term bonds.

But several brokers said they expected the central bank to gradually lift all restrictions on inflow of speculative funds.

"There has been no change in policy, but there is clearly a shift in strategy and approach," a chief economist with a Kuala Lumpur bank said of the central bank moves.

On Monday, the central bank lifted a levy on *reserv* accounts, which are ringgit accounts held by foreigners in local banks.

Market watchers, who have been trying to decipher central bank policy since Ahmad Mohamad Don took over as governor on May 1, said Bank Negara appears to be adopting a slow course to soak up excess liquidity, revive foreign investor confidence and fight inflation.

The central bank will start nudging up low interbank rates, which are stoking inflationary fires, once it drains excess liquidity from the system, analysts said.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	21000
12000	2400	20000
11000	2300	19000
10000	2200	18000
9000	2100	17000
8000	2000	16000
7000	1900	15000
6000	1800	14000
5000	1700	13000
4000	1600	12000
3000	1500	11000
2000	1400	10000
1000	1300	9000
0	1200	8000
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Wednesday Close	Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8,476.64	9,044.70 +4.78
Singapore Straits Times	2,323.16	2,304.49 +0.81
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,107.80	2,098.00 +0.56
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,152.73	20,133.53 +0.10
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,010.27	991.96 +1.85
Bangkok SET	1,325.47	1,302.85 +1.74
Seoul Composite Stock	946.87	946.87 Unch.
Taipei Weighted Price	5,985.25	6,015.83 -0.51
Manila PSE	2,899.35	2,936.43 -1.26
Jakarta Stock Index	477.21	471.77 +1.15
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,155.10	2,118.04 +1.76
Bombay National Index	1,844.59	1,854.25 -0.52

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Walt Disney Corp. has decided to sell 30 billion yen (\$287 million) in three-and-one-half-year bonds with a coupon rate of 3 percent for a private placement, according to Nikko Securities Co., the lead underwriter of the bonds.
- Kawasaki Steel Corp. said it raised its target for job cuts by March 1996 to 3,900 from 2,300 in an effort to accelerate cost-cutting plans; the company said the increase in cuts are part of its goal to cut costs by 10 billion yen during a three-year period.
- Malaysia will export 2,500 Proton cars to Indonesia in exchange for the purchase of 18 Indonesian CN-235 short-range transport planes under a cross-trade pact to be signed in Jakarta.
- Vietnam posted a \$153 million trade deficit in 1994's first four months, as imports increased by 29 percent over the corresponding period last year.
- The Japanese government submitted to parliament a 40-day extension of a stop-gap budget for the current fiscal year which began April 1; the government of former prime minister Morihiro Hosokawa was forced to draft the 30-day provisional budget, which will expire May 30, due to talent problems regarding passage of the national budget.
- Choya Corp., the major Japanese textile manufacturer, plans a joint venture in China with four Japanese and Chinese companies, including international distribution concern Yaohan.
- President Fidel V. Ramos signed a law allowing more foreign banks to operate commercially in the Philippines, easing more than four decades of protectionism.

Bloomberg, AFP, AP, AFP

T-Bill Scandal Rocks Philippines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — A multimillion-dollar swindle in the sale of treasury bills to private banks and government agencies prompted President Fidel V. Ramos on Wednesday to order a review of Central Bank regulations.

Central Bank Governor Gabriel Singson estimated losses to buyers of treasury bills from Bancapital Development Corp. at about 559 million pesos (\$20.7 million), but banking sources said the figure could exceed 2 billion pesos.

Three officers of the bankrupt company, said to be known and trusted dealers in government securities for

the past four years, have fled the country with millions of pesos in payments for undelivered treasury bills.

The Central Bank began a quiet investigation last week of banks, government agencies and investment firms that had bought treasury bills from Bancapital. It said two medium-size banks, which it did not identify, were swindled. Mr. Ramos said the Government Service Insurance System, the state pension fund, also was victimized.

The scandal became public Tuesday when Reynaldo Feliciano, vice president for funds management of the Bank of Commerce, thought to be one of the swindled banks, committed suicide. (AP, Reuters)

Malayan United Raises SCMP Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malayan United Industries Bhd. said Wednesday it bought a 5 percent stake in South China Morning Post Holdings Ltd. from Singapore Press Holdings Ltd., raising its stake of Hong Kong's best-selling English daily to 20.58 percent.

The move gave effective control of the newspaper company to Malaysian business interests, which will have a combined stake of 55.48 percent, including the 34.9 percent stake acquired by Robert Kuok's Kerry Media Ltd. from Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. last year. Mr. Kuok is a Malaysian-Chinese executive.

Malayan United, which is controlled by Khoo Kay Peng, last month bought Mr. Murdoch's remaining 15 percent stake in the Post for 1.036 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$134 million).

Malayan United said it paid 343.1 million dollars for the additional 5 percent stake, or 4.57 dollars per share.

"There is no concerted plan to exert control over the daily," said Pui Loh, the company's spokesman. "The shares are acquired for long-term investment as part of the group's investment strategy," he said.

(AFP, Reuters, APX)

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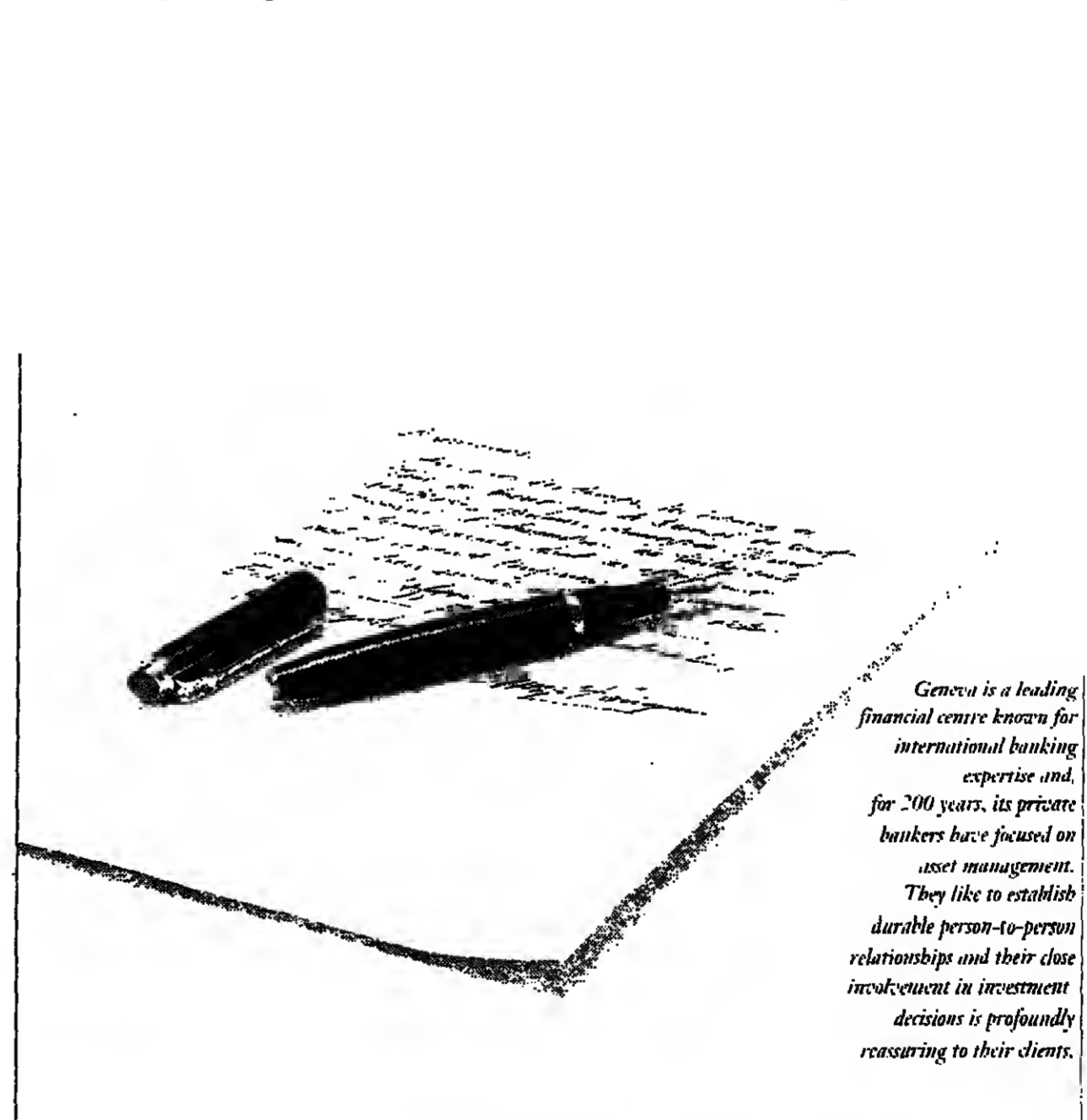
The undersigned announces that as from May 30, 1994 at Kar-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cpa. no. 68 of the CDR's American Express Company each repr. 5 shares will be payable with Dfls. 2.00 net. (div. per rec. date 08.04.94; gross \$0.25 p. sh.) after deduction of 13% USA-tax: \$0.1875 = Dfls. 0.35 per CDR. Div. cpa. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$0.1875 = Dfls. 0.35) with Dfls. 1.72 net.

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[illegible]

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73	29	73	29	73	29	73	29
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12 Month	High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Shs	High	Low	Latest	Change
16%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
17%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
18%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
19%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
20%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
21%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
22%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
23%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
24%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
25%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
26%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
27%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
28%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
29%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
30%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
31%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
32%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
33%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
34%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
35%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
36%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
37%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
38%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
39%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
40%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
41%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
42%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
43%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
44%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
45%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
46%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
47%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
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64%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
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66%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
67%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
68%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
69%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0
70%	1884 CAL Wire				113	113	113	113	0

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AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect

late trades elsewhere, Via The Associated Press									
High/Low	Stock	Div.	% Yr. PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Change	% Chg.	Volume	Open
9 1/8	Alcoa 5hr	.42	50	33 1/2	28 1/2	3/8	0.9	100	33 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 10hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 15hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 20hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 25hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 30hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 35hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 40hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 45hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 50hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 55hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 60hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 65hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 70hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 75hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 80hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 85hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 90hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 95hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 100hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 105hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 110hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 115hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 120hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 125hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 130hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 135hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 140hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 145hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 150hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 155hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 160hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 165hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 170hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 175hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2
11 1/2	Alcoa 180hr	.25	39	20 1/2	17 1/2	3/8	1.8	100	20 1/2

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973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	17%	17% W/AV	22%	22% W/AV	27%	27% W/AV	32%	32% W/AV	37%	37% W/AV	42%	42% W/AV	47%	47% W/AV	52%	52% W/AV	57%	57% W/AV	62%	62% W/AV	67%	67% W/AV	72%	72% W/AV	77%	77% W/AV	82%	82% W/AV	87%	87% W/AV	92%	92% W/AV	97%	97% W/AV
17% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
22% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
27% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
32% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
37% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
42% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
47% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
52% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
57% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
62% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
67% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
72% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
77% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
82% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
87% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
92% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										
97% W/AV	92	4.7	2.4	348	30	10%	19%	16																										

a - dividend declared
 b - cumulative rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
 c - dividend declared
 d - new very low.
 e - dividend declared

- Sales figures are a uniformity. Yearly highs and lows reflect the services 22 weeks paid, the current week, and not the latter half of the year. If there is stock dividend, the current week's percentage or more has been paid, the year's high-low runs up to the end of the year. The new stock only. Unpaid stock is not stated, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the current stock.
- dividend also at retail.
- constant retail dividend plus stock dividend.
- liquidating dividend.
- called.
- new yearly low.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- dividend in Canadian hours, subject to 15% non-reversion loss.
- dividend declared after sell-up or stock dividend.
- dividend in this stock, not declared, or no action taken of interest dividend paid.
- dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in prior years.
- dividend declared or paid 22 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- dividend declared or paid 22 weeks.
- price-earnings ratio.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock.
- stock split. Dividends begins with date of split.
- dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated.
- dividend on a dividend or ex-dividend date.
- new yearly high.
- trading high.
- in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized or reorganized.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- when dividend.
- when warrants.
- dividend or ex-dividend.
- ex-dividend.
- without warrants.
- ex-dividend and sales in full.
- after.

هكذا في الاصل

May 18, 1994

d US Government	9.3	d Emi France Ind. Plus B	FF	164.71
d Emerging Mkts Fx Inc	12.11	d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus A	DM	111.75

TO OUR
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IN
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Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

SPORTS

Rangers Shut Out
The Devils to Tie
East Final at 1-1

By Joe Lapointe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ranger fans can postpone their panic attack. All is well for the team, which defeated the Devils, 4-0, on Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden.

Devils' fans can stay optimistic as well. All is pretty good for the team, which kept the game close

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

and tense for two periods without playing particularly well.

The result evened the National Hockey League's Eastern Conference final at one victory each.

It was the fourth shutout of the playoffs for Mike Richter, the Ranger goalie, who faced 16 shots.

Among the other top Ranger performers Tuesday night was Mark Messier, the captain, who scored on the first shot of the game.

Glenn Anderson, Sergei Nemchinov and Adam Gault also scored for the Rangers.

The Devils' best player was Martin Brodeur, their goalie, who suffered several bumps and bruises and left the game late in the third period after making 36 saves.

A key moment of the game came in the second period, when the Devils had a two-man advantage for 1 minute, 16 seconds but could manage only one shot on goal.

The Rangers outshot the Devils by 11-5 in the first period. The Rangers held the advantage in the early part of the second, but the Devils slowly turned the momentum in the middle part of the session.

Brodeur came up big when tested on tough shots by Steve Larmer and Aleksandr Kovalev. Richter got his chance to shine with 7:12 left in the period when Bill Guerin cruised down the left boards on a fast break that began when Jeff Beukeboom of the Rangers got caught pinching deep in the attack zone.

After Richter stopped Guerin with a stab and juggle of the glove on his left hand, Beukeboom caught up to the play just in time to run Scott Stevens into the backboards and draw a penalty. The Devils' power play quickly became more powerful when Esa Tikkanen, cruising the crease at the other end, was penalized for charging into Brodeur.

That gave the Devils a two-man advantage for 1:16, but they didn't put consistent pressure on Richter and managed only one shot on goal.

The Rangers scored three goals in the first half of the third period.

Fedorov Is Suspended

Sergei Fedorov, center for the Detroit Red Wings, will sit out the first four games of the regular season, the National Hockey League announced, because he crosschecked and punched Jay More of San Jose in a playoff game on April 30, The New York Times reported.

Reds Stop the Braves, 4-3, in Battle of League's Best

The Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds and Atlanta Braves played a game worthy of their standing. The teams with the best records in the National League had to go to extra innings on Tuesday night before the Reds eked out a 4-3 victory.

Kevin Mitchell, who scored from third on Jacob Brumfield's sacrifice fly in the 10th inning, said: "When you have

NL ROUNDOUP

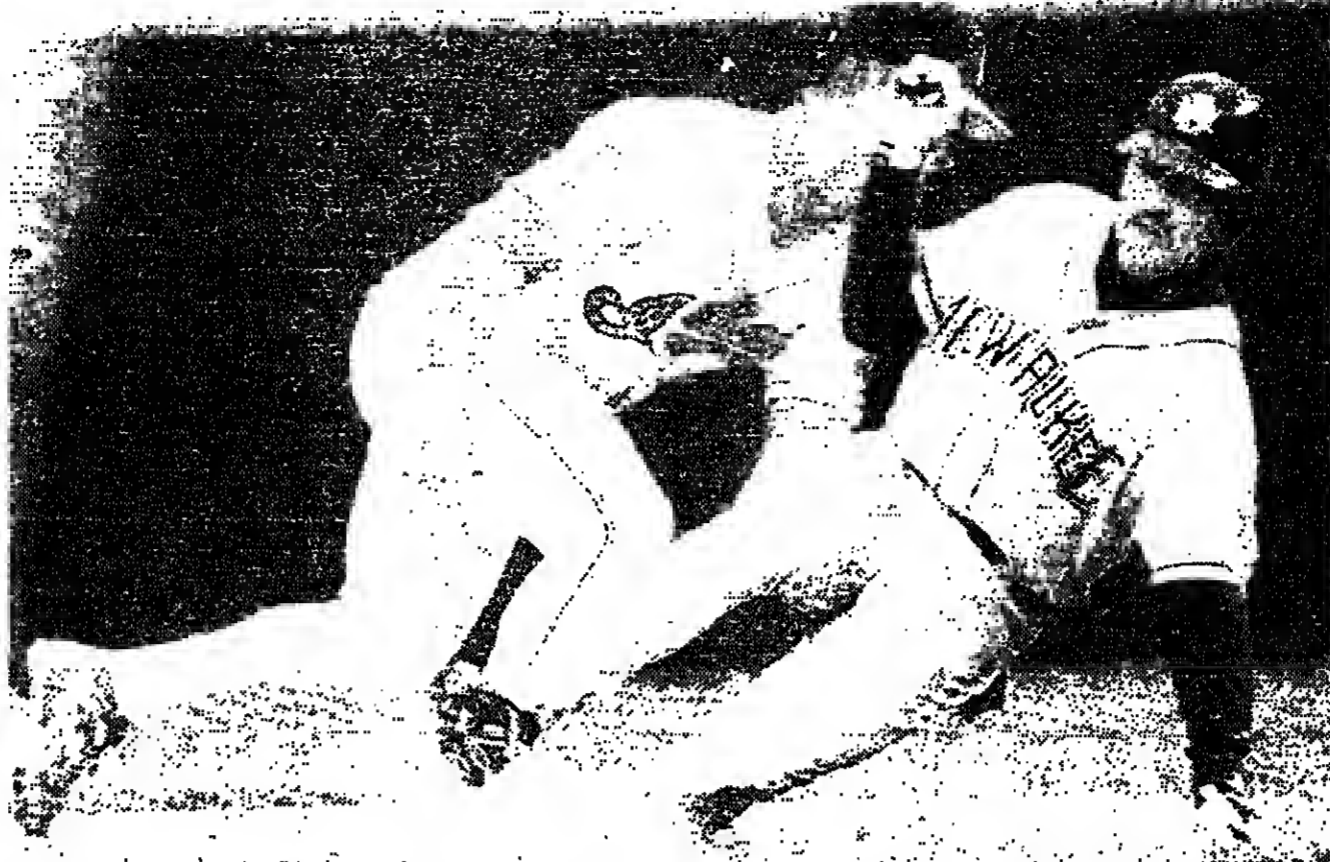
two teams in first place, any kind of mistake you make they're going to capitalize on. You felt it was going to be tight like that. It was going to come down to the last thirty-gritty."

The Central Division-leading Reds, who at 54-43, tied it in the ninth and won it in the 10th off Atlanta's stopper, Greg Maddux, and ruined a fine outing by Greg Maddux.

The Atlanta starter, bidding for his seventh victory, gave up two runs and seven hits in eight innings.

In the ninth, Bret Boone doubled with one out and Brumfield walked. After Eddie Taubensee struck out, Barry Larkin singled to make it 3-3.

In the 10th, McMichael made two errors on Mitchell's



Carlos Baerga of the Indians failed to make the tag on Matthew Mieske of the Milwaukee Brewers at second base in Cleveland.

comeback, hobbling the ball and then throwing it into the Reds' dugout to move Mitchell to second. Tony Fernandez's intentional walk and Boone's single loaded the bases for Brumfield.

Jeff Brantley pitched the 10th to get the victory. Rockies 7, Dodgers 6: In Denver, Andres Galarraga completed a three-run rally with a one-out single off Jim Gott in the ninth. Mike Kingery led off with a pinch-hit double of Darren Dreifort, and Howard Johnson's pinch hit single brought him in. After another single by Walt Weiss, Gott replaced Dreifort.

Joe Girardi sacrificed the runners to second and third, and the tying run scored when Johnson beat Tim Lincecum's throw home on Dante Bichetti's bouncer to third. Galarraga then singled to center, his second RBI of the night.

Phillies 6, Expos 5: In Philadelphia, Sean Berry fielded Ricky Jordan's grounder to third and threw wildly to the plate, allowing the tying and winning runs to score in the bottom of the ninth.

Mets 4, Marlins 3: In New York, Joe Orosiak, who had homered earlier, hit a two-run single with two out and the bases loaded in the ninth. Todd Hundley opened the ninth with a walk off Yovani Paez, and John Cangelosi sacrificed

him to second. Jeremy Hernandez came on to retire one batter, then issued walks to Jose Vizcaino and Jeff McNight to load the bases.

Giants 5, Astros 2: Barry Bonds drove in three runs and Willie McCree also homered as San Francisco won in Houston. Bonds hit a two-run homer in the fourth and McGee followed with a solo homer. Then Bonds added his 11th homer of the year in the eighth.

Cardinals 2, Pirates 0: In Pittsburgh, Tom Urbani held the Pirates to one hit over 7 innings and five relievers went the rest of the way. Carlos Garcia had two singles for Pittsburgh's hits. Rene Arcecha got the final out of the ninth for his first save.

Cubs 11, Padres 4: In Chicago, San Diego led by 3-0 until the third, when the Cubs erupted against Scott Sanders, activated from the disabled list before the game. Steve Buechele and Rick Wilkins singled and Tuffy Rhodes hit a sacrifice fly. Ray Sanchez reached on a third-strike wild pitch. Brad Ausmus was charged with a passed out and Sanders threw another wild pitch on ball four to Ryne Sandberg that allowed Wilkins to score the second run.

Twins Bring End
To Yanks' Streak

The Associated Press

A blister gave the Minnesota Twins the break they needed to stop the New York Yankees and their 10-game winning streak.

Jimmy Key held the Twins to five hits in seven innings, but left with a blister developed on his left index finger. Minnesota then rallied against the Yankees' relievers for three runs in the eighth and a 5-

Rangers 8, Athletics 4: Clark singled home the run in the 10th inning, and again turned back the Athletics at the Coliseum.

The A's overcame an early deficit and went ahead, but had Dennis Eckersley strike out two out, tying things up in the ninth. In the 10th, Lee singled off Steve Ontko, moving up on a sacrifice bunt on Clark's single.

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SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	26	11	.703	0
Boston	24	13	.649	2
Baltimore	22	15	.595	4
Toronto	18	20	.474	8
Detroit	16	23	.414	12

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	21	18	.538	0
Kansas City	19	17	.524	2
Cleveland	18	19	.484	3
Minnesota	17	20	.459	4
Milwaukee	17	20	.459	4

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	17	19	.472	0
Seattle	15	22	.405	2
California	16	21	.435	1
Oakland	11	26	.297	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	23	12	.659	0
Montreal	21	17	.553	2
Florida	21	18	.538	3
New York	19	19	.500	4
Philadelphia	17	22	.435	7

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	24	12	.667	0
St. Louis	19	19	.500	5
Houston	18	19	.484	6
Pittsburgh	14	24	.361	11
Chicago	13	24	.351	11

Tuesday's Line Scores

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West Division

Team	
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SPORTS

Nuggets Beat Jazz To Stay Alive Again

The Associated Press
The Denver Nuggets staved off elimination for the fifth time in the playoffs, defeating the Utah Jazz 109-101, on Tuesday night in double overtime in Salt Lake City.

NBA PLAYOFFS

time victory in 10 playoff games and its fifth straight success in a must-win situation.

Bryant Smith and Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf scored 22 points each, and Robert Pack had 19 as the Nuggets trimmed Utah's advantage in the four-of-seven-game series to 3-2. No team has ever won an NBA playoff series after trailing by 3-0.

The game was tied, 87-87, at the end of regulation and at 94-94 after an extra period before Williams' jam off a pass from Pack sparked a 7-0 run that gave the Nuggets a 101-94 lead with 2:27 left.

The Jazz trimmed that to 103-99 on Tyrone Corbin's 3-point shot with 52 seconds left, but got no closer. The Nuggets, making their first conference semifinal appearance since 1988, will be the host for Game 6 on Thursday. If necessary, Game 7 would be in Salt Lake City on Saturday.

Karl Malone, who fouled out midway through the first overtime, finished with 22 points after scoring only three in the first half. John Stockton had 18 points and 13 assists while Corbin scored 17 for the Jazz who failed to find an offensive weapon after Malone left.

Hawks 88, Pacers 76: In Atlanta, Mookie Blythe had his second triple-double of the series and Craig Ehlo came off the bench to score 22 points, keeping Atlanta



Karl Malone of the Jazz fought off a block by the Nuggets' Dikembe Mutombo in Salt Lake City.

alive in the Eastern Conference semifinals.

The Hawks cut Indiana's lead in the four-of-seven-game series to 3-2, with Game 6 set for Thursday night at Indianapolis.

Blaylock had 14 points, 13 assists and 10 rebounds, and Danny Manning added 20 points for the Hawks, who pulled away late in the fourth quarter.

Reggie Miller led the Pacers with 22 points, including five 3-point baskets, and Derrick McKey added 20, but Indiana was frustrated by Atlanta's tight defense and shot only 35 percent from the field.

The Hawks, meanwhile, made just 13 of 25 foul shots but held Indiana scoreless in the final 2:39. The Pacers twice built five-point leads in the first half, the last at 37-32 on a pair of free throws by Antonio Davis with 4:06 left.

Blaylock then led a Hawks comeback, hitting a 3-pointer and converting a steal into a layup in the

final minute to lead Atlanta to a 41-40 halftime lead.

Indiana opened the second half with a 7-0 run on two baskets by Miller, one a 3-pointer, and an 18-footer by McKey for a 48-47 lead.

Ehlo followed with a 3-pointer for the Hawks before Miller's 20-footer tied it at 50-50.

Manning's two free throws, a driving layup by Ehlo and a 3-pointer by Ehlo gave Atlanta a 57-50 lead with 7:49 left in the third, and after that the Pacers were never able to catch up.

Rockets 109, Suns 86: In Houston, the Rockets, dominating from the opening tip, opened a 21-point halftime lead and added to it in the second half for an easy victory over the Suns and a 3-2 lead in the series.

Game 6 in the Western Conference semifinal playoff series is Thursday night in Phoenix. Game 7 would be Saturday in Houston.

Hakeem Olajuwon and Otis Thorpe each scored 20 points and

Kenny Smith had 16 for Houston, which finally shut down Kevin Johnson and won its third straight game.

Houston's knockout punch came early. The Rockets had a pair of early 9-0 spurts, the second of which gave them a 27-13 lead in the first quarter. They did not let up in the second period, opening the quarter with a 10-1 run en route to a 58-37 halftime lead.

The Rockets were running and hitting from inside and outside, and the Suns could not keep pace. Charles Barkley, stretching his aching back during timeouts, scored 20 points in the first half. He finished with 30 and sat out much of the fourth quarter.

Olajuwon and Thorpe each scored 11 points in the third period and the Rockets took an 87-61 lead into the fourth. Houston opened a 32-point lead with 9:09 to go at 95-63.

AC Milan Wins Champions' Cup, 4-0

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — To read the mind of Bernard Tapie this morning: What the... Everything known by the Marseille owner to be true one year ago has now thoroughly and finally been abolished, for AC Milan on Wednesday night beat FC Barcelona 4-0, in the European Champions' Cup final at the Olympic Stadium.

In this same final one year ago, Marseille was upsetting this very same Milan, 1-0, which Tapie took to mean that he had outsmarted his European rival, the Milan owner Silvio Berlusconi. One year later, Tapie is thoroughly discredited, accused of punished for and debilitated by a match-fixing scandal in France. As for Berlusconi, he is only the prime minister of Italy. But everyone knows that.

As prime minister, he must remain officially distant from the team, but that shouldn't prevent him from accepting the credit that he wasted his millions trying to buy last year. What was the greatest team ever assembled last year (a loser) was converted into a cautious and defensive side this year, a winner.

Perhaps it won so magnificently not in spite of, but because, more of its greatest names had been shorn for this game — the defenders Franco Baresi and Alessandro Costacurva by yellow cards, Stefano Eranio by injury. Milan happily pushed forward rather than risk staying in its own end, where those losses might be magnified and exploited. So it became the attacking team it rarely was this season, the attacking team it was supposed to have been a year ago.

The attacking team on this night was supposed to be Barcelona.

In little time the most dynamic player was shown to be Degan Savicevic, though he obscured by more charismatic names on Milan last season. His prowess and fly-by-night nature Barcelona immediately, and the Spaniards never knew what to do with him until they started hacking him down early in the second half, but by then it was 3-0 and Barcelona's manager, Johan Cruyff, was still shaking his head at this sight from the 47th minute — of Savicevic chasing the defender Jose Guardiola off of a soft, high ball, then pivoting to lob it in from just outside the left corner of the box. It dropped below the cross bar and above the mispositioned and lunging goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta like a coin into a piggy bank.

That game was just reward for everyone who never had their chance last year. After Barcelona had regained some of its balance in the first 10 minutes, the game took on the pace of wonderful basketball (i.e., not the kind played in Europe).

Savicevic has a wonderful sense of justice. In the 20th minute, Savicevic was sent forward by the Zvonimir Boban: He spun around Miguel Angel Nadal and was suddenly into the box with Zubizarreta diving at his feet. Just before impact Savicevic was sliding to get what appeared to be a hopeless, desperate shot.

But he got it off, all right, and it wasn't a shot.

It was a smart bomb that curled directly to none other than the striker Daniele Massaro. Milan's leading scorer this year and its most useless player exactly one year ago, when he failed to score victory for Milan while Marco van Basten hobbled with his perennially bad ankle and Jean-Pierre Papin hit his fist waiting to get in.

Anyway, Massaro put that one into the open goal just as he would in the final minute of the

half. Savicevic danced through Barcelona down the left side until there was no more field to conquer. So he made a U-turn in the box and crossed to Massaro, who was as ruthless with his second goal as his teammate was beautiful.

After the third goal the English referee, Don Philip, was handing out yellow cards as if they were flyers on a streetcorner. The Barcelona defender Alberto Ferrer earned one for taking down Savicevic, who quickly earned his revenge by making Ferrer feel like the door of a telephone booth. As the resulting shot — a sure goal — bounced off the right post, Savicevic was just releasing his curly hair from his hands when he noticed Marcel Desailly riding in from the left side, alone, with the sloppy clearance. Tapie will recall Desailly as a key player for Marseille last year, sold to Milan this season in an attempt to recover financially from the French scandal.

All night Desailly had watched Savicevic's back, reading everything, and preaching that nothing shall pass. He was as strong as the other was nimble, and his point-blank goal in the 58th minute seemed to make the goalkeeper's hair as it whizzed past his left shoulder.

In the final minutes, Papin appeared on the sideline in street clothes: A luxurious member of last year's Dream Team, he could not even earn a place on the bench this year, even when he was playing in Germany. But he was celebrating, as were Baresi and the others: Milan's coach, Fabio Capello, raised his arms, for with his first Champions' Cup (Milan's fifth overall) he had escaped the shadow of Arrigo Sacchi's champagne football of 1989 and 1990; and the people were chanting: Berlusconi, Berlusconi, which made you think, it really is amazing, how much can change in one short year.



Barcelona's José Maria Bakero and Milan's Demetrio Albertini fighting for the ball during the Champions' Cup final in Athens.

America Turns to a New Bicycling Prince

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — Somewhere on the Tour DuPont's long road from Wilmington, Delaware, to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the public chanted, crossing over from Greg LeMond to Lance Armstrong.

The next race in American bicycle racing is closer. It may be a few months too early for anybody to cry, "The king is dead, long live the king" — the Tour de France in July should help determine how true that is — but for now the 22-year-old Armstrong ranks no lower than prince regent. He's the fellow who rules during the absence or infirmity of the nominal sovereign.

How infirm LeMond, 32, is remains a question.

"I'm feeling good, I think I'm getting it back," he insisted in an

interview early in the Tour DuPont, which ended in the hush-puppy belt of North Carolina on Sunday. His allergies were under control, LeMond added, and his chronic fatigue was lessened.

But there was no question about his absence. The three-time winner of the Tour de France was never a player during the DuPont: 22d place overall, laggard finishes in both time trials and struggles in the mountains. At the end, he was 10 minutes, 39 seconds behind the winner, Slava Ekmov of the World-Perfect team.

LeMond's only consolation, he said, was that "maybe this is a good sign because I've always done well in the Tour de France when I've done badly in the DuPont."

And vice versa. He has not done well in the Tour de France, or any

other race, since 1992, when he won the DuPont. People are beginning to notice even in the United States, where professional bicycle racing attracts scant attention.

When the 12-day DuPont began in Wilmington on May 4, LeMond monopolized fan interest. At the short prologue to the race, Armstrong went barely noticed in his rainbow-striped jersey of the world road race champion as he pedaled to the start, passing the team car in which LeMond awaited his turn.

The car was surrounded by spectators, many of them carrying cameras and some of them carrying children. Everybody wanted a memory of LeMond. As he moved to the start line, the streets of Wilmington rang with cheers, which were renewed when LeMond finished fifth in the prologue.

Armstrong, meanwhile, was 25th out of a cold and rainy evening. "I rode like a grandma," he admitted ruefully, meaning he had been far too cautious about crashing on a stretch of wet cobblestones.

A few days later Armstrong rode better, finishing third in a demanding time trial over two big climbs. "It was tough," he said, "but I was able to push myself and it felt good to push myself."

LeMond lost more than 4 minutes on that stage and said he had been shocked at its difficulty. He said far down the standings and remained there.

They love a winner in the United States, or at least a contender. The public turned out in gratifying numbers at the sides of the DuPont's many roads through Virginia and North Carolina and at its daily small-town starts and finishes. What these fans read about in their newspapers and saw on television was no longer LeMond but Armstrong, and their allegiance shifted from one American to the other.

The script was perfect for people

who turned out to cheer "USA, USA" as the pack went by: Armstrong, a Texan, working to overtake Ekmov, a Russian. This typecasting became even more pointed as Ekmov stayed on Armstrong's rear wheel and rode defensively, refusing to attack but following each attack by his rival.

The public didn't know it but that is the way races are won. "To say it doesn't bother me, I'd be lying," Armstrong said. "But that's just the way the sport is."

Tell that to newspapers and television more accustomed to reporting on stock car racing: The daily theme became Ekmov as a somewhat unfair shadow of Armstrong's.

"The guy in second place," said Armstrong, referring to himself, "looks like the champion now, he looks like the fighter, he looks like the guy who deserves to win. And the guy in the leadership role, he looks like he's just sucking wheel."

If the first part of the DuPont had belonged to LeMond, the second part, when the real racing began, belonged to Armstrong. After all, he was the contender.

In the mornings, when fans are allowed to wander the staging area and ask the riders for autographs, it was Armstrong's team car that was surrounded. Although LeMond continued to attract the public, too, it was obvious who won the loudest cheers at the daily sign-in and introduction.

Armstrong ended his race by holding on to second place, 1:24 behind Ekmov, with a good performance in the time trial into Winston-Salem.

"I'm disappointed, I'm not overly happy," he said, to finish second two years in a row. Armstrong promised to be back to try for victory in the DuPont next year.

"I'm still young and inconsistent," he admitted. "I'm moving up in the ranks. I can get better." LeMond? He too can get better, and has to do it soon.

SIDELINES

A Perfect Game Is Pitched in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Hiromi Makihara pitched Japanese professional baseball's first perfect game in 16 years as the Central League's front-running Yomiuri Giants shut out the Hiroshima Toyo Carp, 6-0, at Fukuoka Dome on Wednesday.

Makihara did not allow a single batter to reach first base as he struck out seven and walked none. He threw 102 pitches. The 30-year-old Makihara, 4-1 this season, was the 15th pitcher to accomplish the feat in Japanese professional baseball history and the eighth in the Central League.

For the Record

The England rugby team began its tour of South Africa by losing, 22-11, to the Orange Free State provincial side Wednesday. With a lineup of mostly second-string players, England held a 6-5 lead at the half thanks to two penalties by Rhyll Stuart Barnes. But the South Africans scored three tries to one by the visitors in the second half. (AP)

The Austrian driver Karl Wendlinger is being brought out of an artificial coma by his doctors in Nice, his Formula One team said Wednesday. "Wendlinger is being awakened slowly over several days by reducing his medications," the statement said. "He is scanned at intervals." Wendlinger suffered severe head injuries in a crash during warm-ups for the Monaco Grand Prix last Thursday. (AP)

A soccer referee was killed in Algeria when a player punched him in the temple after being expelled from a game between Ain Boudinar and TSM, Algerian radio reported.

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PERSONALS

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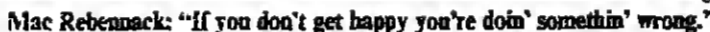
The Terminator Vote

Lauren Fined In Tuxedo Case

ed for the ban will have to answer to a higher being than the House of Representatives."

"Who's that?"

"Charlton Heston."



That tradition, like most other American traditions, has by now moved out of its

To explain the title of his recently completed memoir, "Under Hoodoo Moon," he says: "'Hoodoo' is a corruption of

Right now he's "trying to hook up" a tribute to Doc Pomus album with Bob Dylan. And Liza Minnelli "called about doing something together. It sure would be a kick going into the woodshed with her."

A London magistrate has jailed the Marquess of Blandford, heir of the 11th Duke of Marlborough, for three weeks, after he showed up nearly four hours late for a court appearance. Blandford, 38, pleaded guilty last month to stealing a checkbook and check forgery, and had been due to be sentenced.

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